The New-York Times.

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RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

DISPOSITION TO MAKE RESTITUTION.

MEASURES TO RELEASE EMBARGOED ESTATES—TEMPER OF CONGRESSMEN IN WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The Spanish complications are practically unchanged by any information which the Government has received to-day. There must, however, be a decisive result within the next two days. The attitude of the Government here remains firm and unchanged. The President has completed his message except the part relating to this subject. He delays this till the last moment in order to have definite facts to report and suggestions to propose. What his recommendation will be of course depends upon the answer from Madrid. There are one or two acts of good faith and reparation which the Spanish Government can, if it is disposed, accomplish immediately without further information. If the answer in respect to these acts is favorable, the whole Virginius affair will undoubtedly be on the road to satisfactory adjustment before Congress meets. If unfavorable then the whole matter will go to Congress, which will have the responsibility for the action thereafter to be taken by this Government. There is no further information upon which to base any expectation of what the determination of Spain may be. Everything is in doubt, but Spain must know that for Congress to meet with no advance toward a solution of the matters at issue, in the temper of our people, of which it must be advised, would render the probability of an escape from war very slight. It must understand the gravity of a refusal to accede to what this Government immediately requires, and in refusing will assume the responsibility for whatever consequences may follow. Spain has already been able to make one strong point in her favor by showing that the executions had been immediately suspended on the receipt of orders from Madrid. There is a probability that in the absence of such orders all the Virginius captives would have been executed, excepting at least a very few. Now the Minister of the Colonies reports measures to release embargoed property in Havana. If such release is actually begun during this week, it will be an additional indication that the Castelar Government demands some obedience in Cuba, for the release of this property has been prevented for several months. Congressmen, who are arriving now quite rapidly, are divided very materially in opinion on Cuban matters. A few are for war, and are ready to authorize the seizure of Cuba as soon as a vote can be taken. Generally, expressions are more moderate, and all the more prominent members of the House who are here express the hope that war will not be necessary. There is much reserve manifested by Congressmen in speaking on this subject, and a desire is apparent not to complicate the situation or embarrass the Government in doing what it deems to be its duty. The official paper of Cuba contained an announcement yesterday to the effect that the existing embargoes on the property of Americans would be at once removed, and ordering proceedings to be taken for restitution without further delay. This is justly regarded as an evidence of the desire of the Spanish Government to remove grounds of differences with the United States.

THE SPANISH NAVY IN WAR.

ITS HELPLESSNESS AGAINST OUR PORTS—ATTACKS ON OUR COMMERCE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The war feeling in Washington seems to be on the decline, although naval preparations are as active as ever, and large numbers of officers are being detailed for duty daily. Three iron-clads will be ready for sea in ten days, and four or five more will be ready in six weeks. Much has been said about the formidable Spanish iron-clads entering our ports in case of a war with Spain; but old and experienced naval officers here express the opinion that no one of the Spanish iron-clads or any armed ship of the foreign powers, could enter New-York Harbor except in case of an extraordinary tide, and then great care would have to be exercised. Even if they should get in they would be like a stranded whale and fall an easy prey. The great draft of these vessels, none of them drawing less than twenty-six feet, renders them of no use except in very deep water. About the only port on our coast which they could enter without trouble would be Newport, R. I. It has been argued that in case of a war with Spain, the policy of the Spaniard would be to attack our ports along the coast, but this is not believed by our naval officers. They express the opinion that the Spanish Navy would concentrate about Cuba, with a view to prevent an attack by the American forces on that Island. Should they attempt to come on our coast they would be used up very soon. The Spaniards would, no doubt, make every attempt to break up our commerce on the high seas. But our wooden vessels would not be entirely useless, as many suppose would be the case. Armed, as many of them are, with 11 and 15-inch guns, they would be efficient to a great extent in protecting our commerce against Spanish vessels of similar construction which would be used to prey upon American commerce. It must be borne in mind, too, that several of the best iron-clads which Spain had are now in the hands of the Intransigentes at Cartagena, and before they could be used against us some arrangement would have to be made by the Spanish Government to reconcile this disorderly element at home, and regain possession of the vessels, which is not at all probable. Every Spanish ship captured or disabled by one of our vessels would be out of the way entirely, as their places could not be supplied, the Spanish Republic being very poor and heavily in debt. Hence it is believed their navy would soon be destroyed. Most of the vessels they now have were built in either England or France, and as the means for furnishing iron alone suitable for a ship's armor are very limited in Spain, they could not carry on the building of vessels of war to any extent, while we could easily send out new and powerful ones frequently. The wooden frigates of Spain are inferior to ours, and would not be able to wage a successful fight with American vessels of this class.

POSSIBLE SPANISH DICTATORSHIP.

SERRANO AND THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—There is nothing really new to-day in regard to Spanish affairs except the intimation merely, through British sources, of a probability of Marshal Serrano being declared military dictator. It will be recollected that Marshal Serrano was, in the Summer of 1872, charged with the formation of a Cabinet. At that time he was in the Provinces at the head of the forces operating against the Carlists. An unforeseen phase in the situation was suddenly caused by an order issued by him granting extremely liberal terms to the Carlists in Navarre, in which it was stipulated they should immediately cease hostilities and give up their arms. This act of clemency, assumed to be the result of an understanding with the Carlist chiefs in the Basque Provinces, was at once characterized and denounced as the convention of a *muger vieja*, (old woman,) and so violent and universal were the expressions of disapproval it encountered that even the President of the Council *ad interim*, Admiral Topete, yielded to the pressure so far as to admit in his place in the Chamber of Deputies that public opinion had found just occasion for alarm in the reported terms in the transaction. This declaration was immediately followed by the resignation of Marshal Serrano, not only of his military command but also of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. The return of the Marshal to the capital at once restored his prestige. His late colleagues heard his explanation, and assured him of their support. The Cabinet of Marshal Serrano left office after the very brief tenure, even in Spain, of seven days. With this Cabinet the United States succeeded in adjusting several of the questions then pending between the two countries.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

WORK CONTINUED IN THE PHILADELPHIA YARDS—ALL MUNITIONS OF WAR BEING MANUFACTURED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—Warlike preparations are still progressing at the Navy-yard, and hundreds of persons are daily attracted to the yard to watch the labors of the workmen. About 800 men are now engaged in the various departments. Work on the iron-clad Ajax and sloop-of-war Canandaigua is being rapidly pushed. On the Ajax, which is a single-turreted monitor, carrying two 15-inch Dahlgren guns, the men are preparing to raise the turret and its armament. Workmen have been removed from the sloop-of-war Quinnebaugh, which is being constructed in the middle yard, to labor on the iron-clad. The Ajax will not be ready for service for some time, however. The Canandaigua, flag-ship, which arrived at the Navy-yard in October, has never been out of commission. She is a second-class sloop-of-war, and carries ten guns. New boilers are being constructed in her. When the repairs are completed, she will join the squadron at the Gulf. New guns are to be put in the Lehigh, Passaic, and Wyandotte. The Passaic has been sent to John Roach & Co.'s ship-yard, Chester, and the Lehigh to Harlan & Hollingsworth's works, Wilmington, Del. Other monitors are to be sent to the above works for repairs. Powder, shot, shell, and other munitions of war are being prepared for the monitors, and will be delivered in periods of one, two, and three months. At the Navy-yard the relief force of workmen, who recently commenced work at 5 o'clock in the evening, and worked until 11 o'clock, has been discharged. The entire force are now required to work from 6:30 A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M., with rests of one hour at noon and a half hour in the evening. In various places outside of the yard a great amount of work is being executed with all possible speed for the National Government. The third-class screw iron-clad Terror, of four guns and 1,085 tonnage, has been ordered from League Island to Chester to be overhauled. Work is going forward also on the Quinnebaugh, which is to supply the place of the vessel of that name which was wrecked. This vessel is a second-rate sloop-of-war. The frame-work is about finished. The examination of persons applying for positions on the various vessels preparing for sea is being conducted by Lieut. Davis, executive officer of the receiving-ship, and Dr. Joseph Flagg, medical examiner. All the applicants undergo a very rigid examination, and where one comes up to the requisitions of the department, many are rejected.

START OF THE POWHATAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—The Powhatan has been detained at Billingsport, just below Fort Mifflin, by a thick fog all day, but it is now clearing and the orders are to move at once down the river to the breakwater, where the vessel will await the Manhattan.

THE MONITOR MAHOPAC AT FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 24.—The United States steamer Ossipee, convoying the monitor Mahopac, has arrived from the Norfolk Navy-yard, and both are anchored off the fort.

CONTRACTS FOR MACHINERY AND REPAIRS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—John Roach was at the Navy Department to-day, and received a contract for building engines and machinery for the new sloop-of-war at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. He was the lowest bidder at $630,000. The Navy Department has lately given a contract to Mr. Cramps, of Philadelphia, to repair the iron-clad Nantucket; also to the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, of Wilmington, Del., for the repair of the Lehigh, and to John Roach for the repair of the Passaic and the Jason. John Roach has contracts for two new sloops-of-war at $580,000; engines and machinery for the Tennessee, $300,000; repair of four monitors, Passaic, Jason, Wyandotte, and Nahant at $720,000; engine for a torpedo-boat at $200,000 or $300,000; two engines at $360,000. He has out of the $3,200,000 appropriated for the new sloops-of-war contracts to the amount of $895,000.

DETACHMENTS AND ASSIGNMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Commander Edward P. Lull has been ordered to temporary duty in command of the torpedo station at Newport, R. I.; Master Joseph B. Hobson, to the Dispatch; Pay Director C. J. Emery, to duty as Inspector of Provisions at the Boston Navy-yard; Pay-master W. N. Watmough to the Brooklyn; Chief Engineer E. B. Latch to duty as member of the Board for the Inspection of Ships; Lieut. N. R. Smith has been detached from ordnance duty at the Boston Navy-yard, and ordered to Key West for duty as Inspector of Ordnance; Lieut. H. E. Nichols from the Idaho in the Asiatic Squadron, and ordered to return home and report arrival; Lieut. Jefferson F. Moser has been detached from special duty at Washington and ordered to the Dispatch as Executiv Officer; Lieut. Seaton Scroeder, from the Canandaigua and ordered to the Pinta; Pay Director George L. Davis, from duty as Inspector of Provisions, &c., at the Boston Navy-yard, and ordered to the flag-ship of the North Atlantic Station, and also as Fleet Paymaster of that station; Assistant Paymaster Z. I. Brown, from the Navy-yard at Portsmouth and ordered to the Pinta; First Assistant Engineer H. H. Clive, from the Canandaigua and placed on sick leave.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

The aspect of affairs at the Brooklyn Navy-yard remains unchanged. Work is still proceeding with the utmost rapidity on the Colorado, Florida, Minnesota, Roanoke, and Dictator. A large force of men were put to work on the latter vessel yesterday morning. Some of her bolts, it is understood, are loose, and her machinery generally requires overhauling. She will be ready for active service in ten days at furthest. It was rumored in the yard yesterday that the Colorado would be placed on commission by next Monday. Some little difficulty may be experienced in obtaining her crew and in having her provisioned on time. Most of the navy-yards in the country were short of supplies when the present excitement sprang up. The other yards have to be supplied from the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and stores are supplied and dispatched daily to various parts of the country.

Passing through the different shops, no abatement in the activity that has prevailed during the past week could be noticed, but it was amusing to observe the looks of disappointment in the faces of the officers and men and listen to their lugubrious comments on the peaceful rumors contained in the morning papers. The officers are, as a rule, reticent, but at times give vent to a sailor-like protest against a policy of peace. Capt. Ransom anxiously inquired yesterday of the Clerk of the Department of Supplies if his ship, the Colorado, could not be provisioned within twenty-four hours. He expects to have her ready for sea by Monday next. No men were taken on at the yard yesterday, but about 250 will, it is said, be added to the working force to-day.

THE SPANISH WAR VESSEL ARAPILES.

The Spanish war vessel Arapiles, continues to attract the attention of visitors to the Navy-yard. She is made the subject of much comment, and the expression of opinion is general among those who discuss the matter, that our Government should hold her until the Cuban difficulty is settled. Apart from the action of the Government, however, it seems to be accepted as a settled fact that the American contractors engaged in repairing the Arapiles possess enough patriotism to prevent them from entirely finishing work on that vessel until it is known what reparation Spain will make for the butcheries in Santiago de Cuba. The thinking portion of the community, while opposed to any action which could be construed into dishonorable conduct on the part of the American people, feel that in view of the peculiar complications which have arisen between this country and Spain, it would be injudicious to put a war vessel like the Arapiles in a condition to be used, it may be, against ourselves. There can be no doubt, from the expressions on the subject hourly heard on all sides, that the stoppage of work on the Arapiles, in time to prevent her from putting to sea, would meet with universal approval. A TIMES reporter made a careful external examination of the Arapiles yesterday, no one not connected with the ship being permitted to go on board. There is still a great deal of work to be done on her sides before she can leave the dock. Four or five plates are yet wanting on her keel, which it will take at least three days to put on. If these plates were supplied, it is possible she might sail without waiting for further repairs. The Brooklyn morning papers published under a large heading the following startling announcement:

> "The Spanish sloop-of-war, Arapiles, left the Navy-yard this morning, and dropped down to the Battery, preparatory to sailing for Cuba. Her repairs are incomplete."

Notwithstanding this, the Spaniard, as already stated, is still high and dry in the dock, and likely to remain so for some time. In connection with the work on the Arapiles, a significant incident, showing the feeling which exists between the workmen and the Spaniard, occurred yesterday. An officer who speaks English, after watching a caulker at work for some time, expressed his disapprobation of the way in which the caulking was done. The workman became enraged at the interference, and struck the officer. He was at once secured, but as he did not belong to the Navy-yard force, but was working for a private contractor, the naval authorities could take no notice of the matter. He was, however, discharged by his employer. The officers and crew of the Arapiles evince the most interest in the turreted monitor Dictator. They collect on the dock, and discuss her qualities with much earnestness, affecting to believe, however, that the trifling-looking craft would be powerless against their huge armor-plated war vessel.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND THE VIRGINIUS OUTRAGE.

The Republican Central Committee met last evening at Broadway and Twenty-third street, Hugh Gardner presiding. There was a large attendance. The roll having been called, Hon. Wm. A. Darling, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following:

Whereas, The seizure of the steamer Virginius upon the high seas, while sailing under the protection of the American flag, and the inhuman barbarity inflicted upon her unresisting crew, has aroused a feeling of universal indignation among the people; and

Whereas, The Republican Central Committee, in common with other citizens, feels called upon to express its abhorrence of such atrocities; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the recent acts of outrage upon a vessel carrying our national flag, and the brutal and summary execution of the persons seized on board the Virginius demand speedy redress and such indemnity for the future as will prevent a repetition of such acts.

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy and encouragement to the peoples of all nations that are struggling for freedom and release from the power of tyranny and despotism.

Resolved, That if the people of Spain are sincerely desirous of establishing a republican form of government, the first act marking the consistency and justice of their professions will be to release from subjection any portion of their territory, give liberty to the slave, and to the people of Cuba a government of their own choice.

Resolved, That we rely with entire confidence on the wisdom and patriotism of the Administration and the war-making power of the Country to take such action as may be necessary to vindicate the honor of the nation, consistent with the obligations of the Government and the best interests of the whole people.

The resolutions were carried by acclamation, and a copy was ordered to be forwarded to President Grant and the Cabinet.

AT THE CUBAN HEAD-QUARTERS.

The attendance of the members of the Cuban Junta and Los Amigos de Cuba, yesterday, at the head-quarters in this City, was small. The usual number of applicants for enlistment called, but their services were declined. Otherwise matters were exceedingly dull. The announcement in a morning paper that an expedition was to leave yesterday for Cuba, under the command of George Abbott, was declared untrue, and none of the members of the Cuban Junta appeared to know the individual mentioned. It was admitted that he had on several occasions tried to get into the confidence of leading Cubans in this City, but he is believed to be acting in the interest of the Spanish authorities. All persons are cautioned against giving him funds for the Cuban cause. The Treasurer of Los Amigos de Cuba reports that funds are pouring in from all parts of the country. Never before was there such interest exhibited by the Cubans and the public generally. Every day brings offers of military service from veterans and others. The invariable reply given is that the Cuban matter is in the hands of the Government.

A gentleman called on Gen. Ciseros yesterday. He said he had come from Wisconsin at the request of a newly-elected Senator there to obtain some particulars in regard to the Cuban struggle. He said it was the intention of the Senator, whose name was withheld, to make a strong case on behalf of Cuba on the assembling of Congress.

Notwithstanding the positive assertion made by the Cuba Junta, Gen. Lopez Queralta and Gen. Jordan, that no preparations are being made to fit out an expedition for Cuba, it is well known that enlistment is being carried on. The form, however, which the enlistment takes is for the maintenance of the national honor and the avenging of the insult to our flag. At one place, in Prince street, several hundred have been enrolled under Gen. Spear, and will soon be supplied with equipments. In Brooklyn, also, enlistment is going on, and well-known resorts are nightly filled with crowds of men enrolled for service, and only waiting orders to leave for Cuba. The arrival of the steamer Crescent City, from Havana, is anxiously looked for. It is stated that important dispatches will be received from Santiago de Cuba.

ENGLISH OPINION.

PARALLEL OF THE VIRGINIUS AND TRENT AFFAIRS—THE AMERICVN DEMAND FATAL TO PEACE.

LONDON, Nov. 25—5 A. M.—The *Daily Telegrayh* compares the Virginius with the Trent affair. Although it fears that the rumored ultimatum of the American Government would be fatal to peace; still it thinks President Castelar, in view of the internal troubles of Spain, could honorably follow the example of President Lincoln, and grant the demands of the United States.

GEN. SICKLES.

AUTHORITATIVE DENIAL OF THE REPORTED INTERRUPTION OF SOCIAL RELATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The agent of the Associated Press here is authorized by Minister Sickles to say that there is no foundation for the report published in New-York on the 21st, to the effect that he (Mr. Sickles) had broken off social relations with the Foreign Minister, and that he expressed the opinion that war is inevitable. The agent is authorized to state that there is no foundation whatever for the dispatch; that the official and personal relations between Minister Sickles and the Spanish officials are unchanged, and that Minister Sickles has not expressed any opinion as to the result of the pending question.

The Spanish press complain that the enemies of Spain telegraph false news to the United States.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

DISPATCH FROM CAPTAIN GENERAL JOUVELLAR.

MADRID, Nov. 24.—President Castelar has received a dispatch from Captain General Jouvellar assuring the home Government that the authority of the republic will be obeyed in the Island of Cuba.

FROM SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER BRITISH GUN-BOAT—BURRIEL GONE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, Nov. 24.—The British gun-boat Woodlark arrived at Santiago de Cuba on the 18th, and on the following day the ship-of-war Danae, with Commodore De Horsey, senior officer at Jamaica, on board, arrived from Port Royal.

Gen. Burriel embarked on the steamer Trinidad for Havana before Commodore De Horsey came ashore.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25—1 A. M.—The Atlantic storm centre has advanced to Nova Scotia, with cloudy weather, north-westerly winds, and occasional snow in New-England. North-westerly winds, cold, cloudy weather, rain and snow on the lower lakes. North-westerly winds and clearing weather in the Middle States. North-westerly winds and cloudy weather in the Southern States, with occasional rain on the South Atlantic coast. North-westerly winds, cloudy weather and occasional rain in the North-west and upper lake region.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west and upper lakes, and thence to Missouri and Kentucky, north-westerly winds, falling temperature, cloudy weather, and rain, clearing in the forenoon.

For Tennessee and the Southern States, north-westerly winds, lower temperature, and partly cloudy weather.

For the lower lakes, south-westerly winds, cloudy weather, snow and rain.

For the Middle States, north-westerly and southerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain in the western portions.

For New-England, north-westerly winds, cold and temporarily clearing weather.

Cautionary signals continue at Eastport and Portland.

All reports are missing from the South-west, the Western Gulf, and the extreme North-west.

IN THE CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug-store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 41°; 6 A. M., 43°; 9 A. M., 47°; 12 M., 45°; 3 P. M., 44°; 6 P. M., 43°; 9 P. M., 41°; 12 P. M., 40°. Average, 43°.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE NORTH.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 24.—Grave apprehensions are felt here for the safety of her Majesty's ship Sirius, now thirty-six days out, from Halifax, for England. She had a crew on board of nearly 300 men. When leaving port the Captain expressed confidence in making the passage in a fortnight.

The steamer Alhambra, from Charlottetown, arrived here this morning and sailed for Boston at 4 P. M. The steamer Nestorian, from Halifax, arrived at St. John, N. F., at 9 A. M. yesterday and proceeded to England at 12 o'clock. The schooner Snipe, from Prince Edward Island, for New-foundland, with produce, was wrecked at Point Michean, C. B., on the 8th inst. The vessel and cargo were condemned and sold. The brig Sultan, which was brought in here by a prize crew, has been surveyed and ordered to be discharged.

QUEBEC, Nov. 24.—The steamer Napoleon has arrived from below. The Captain reports large quantities of ice in the river. They put one of the light-ships into Winter quarters, and stripped the Red Island Light-ship. The bark Armor, before reported ashore, has been got into safe Winter quarters. A heavy snow-storm is raging here.

WASHINGTON.

DECREASE IN THE CUSTOMS AND INTERNAL REVENUES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The receipts from Customs for the month, inclusive of the 23d, are $8,000,000. This shows a slight improvement in the returns over those of the first part of the month. These returns indicate a total revenue from Customs for the month of $11,000,000, which is a falling off of nearly $4,000,000 from the average monthly receipts from Customs sources. The average monthly Customs receipts range from $14,000,000 to $15,000,000. Commissioner Douglass expects that the internal revenue receipts for the month will be $7,000,000, which is $2,000,000 below the monthly average of $9,000,000.

"FREE BANKING."

Representative John B. Hawley, of Illinois, has a scheme for free banking which he proposes to press upon the attention of Congress. The plan contemplates the removal of all restrictions from the extension of the national banking system, and to limit the amount of national bank circulation only by the condition of adequate bonded security. Under this scheme, the provisions of the National Banking act as regards redemption would remain untouched, so that however extended the national bank circulation, redemptions must always be made in gold or legal tenders. It is claimed for this feature that it would tend to appreciate the legal tenders to par with gold, while the general plan would provide for the regulation of the volume of the currency solely by the laws of supply and demand.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

It is now the general opinon of members that a caucus will be held Saturday night to determine the nominations for the different offices of the House of Representatives. There is talk among Congressmen who have arrived of making Mr. Blaine Speaker by acclamation, without the formality of a caucus nomination or a roll-call.

THE NEW KANSAS SENATOR.

Judge Crozier, the Senator appointed from Kansas to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Caldwell, will occupy the place only until Jan. 11, 1874, unless he should be elected by the Legislature for the full term. Judge Crozier is one of the old Republicans of Kansas who attained some prominence in the border ruffian days. It is not understood that he is a candidate for the full term. He acted as counsel for Mr. Caldwell in the Congressional investigation last Winter, and was regarded here as Mr. Caldwell's confidential friend. His appointment by Gov. Osborne creates a great deal of surprise.

THE WISCONSIN CIRCUIT JUDGESHIP.

There are indications of a very active contest for the appointment to the office of United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Wisconsin. The present Judge, who is over seventy, will be retired Jan. 1 under the Judiciary Pension law. There are about twenty candidates for the place, some of whom are nowhere.

THE HOUSE POST OFFICE.

J. H. Howe, brother of Senator Howe, is said to have the best chance for the succession to Mr. King in the Post Office of the House. A prominent candidate will be Mr. Henry Sherwood, at present an assistant Doorkeeper. Mr. Sherwood is a very pleasant gentleman, and all who have had business with the House will wish him success. He lost a leg during the rebellion, and was two years ago the soldiers' candidate for the same position, receiving the next highest vote to King in the Republican caucus. His friends urge that he has industry, is honest, and well acquainted with the duties of the office he seeks. His claims are certain to be kindly considered by the Republican caucus.

SPEAKER BLAINE AND THE APPOINTMENT OF THE COMMITTEES.

There have been a great many arrivals of Congressmen within a day or two. It has been announced that Speaker Blaine was in town, but nobody can be found who has seen him, and the answer is made to callers at his house that he is not in town. If here, he has eluded interviewers, and even those more persistent and indomitable people, Congressmen who want particular positions on committees. There have been many rumors of combinations among members for this purpose and that; that Credit Mobilier people were to be slaughtered in caucus; that certain pledges were to be exacted from Mr. Blaine or he would not be made Speaker; that a great variety of strange and unusual things were to be done. The fact is that in almost every instance these rumors are mere suggestions of fertile imaginations. There is the usual, perhaps more than usual canvassing for the offices of Postmaster and Sergeant at Arms, but no plans in regard to other affairs of the organization have yet taken form. There is every prospect that the committees will be made up according to the precedents that have become established, and that the Chairmen will remain substantially unchanged when held by re-elected members. There is one embarrassment greater than Credit Mobilier and back pay in disposing of the chairmanships. The Eastern States generally have re-elected their old delegations, or made very few changes. The West and South, on the contrary, have returned very few of their old members, and in some of the States delegations almost entirely new will appear in the House. According to usage the re-elected Chairmen of committees retain their places at the head either of the committees to which they were attached, or of others more important. Members re-elected who were not Chairmen in the last Congress are entitled to chairmanships in this in preference to new members, who have to take the least important positions. Thus an undue influence will be given to the East in the committees, and especially the important ones which control legislation. The West and South, under the usual practice, will obtain but very few places of importance on committees. It may be claimed, and perhaps justly, that those sections have no reason to blame the East for this condition of affairs. But the fact remains, and it will undoubtedly be the duty of the Speaker to extend the precedents as far as possible to correct the manifest inequality in the representation the sections would be entitled to under a strict application of rules.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SUPREME COURT DECISION IN A COTTON CASE.

In the case of the United States against Lapiere and others, the Supreme Court to-day decided that where a party advanced funds to a firm in New-Orleans to be used by their agent in the interior in the purchase of cotton prior to the capture of the city in 1862, all the parties being then in New-Orleans, and the city was captured by the Federal forces before the cotton was purchased with the funds so advanced, the agent having gone into the interior prior to the capture, his agency to purchase cotton was terminated by the hostile position of his principals toward the cotton-owners, consequent upon the capture, and that a purchase of cotton afterward was an effectual aid to the enemy. It was forbidden by the soundest principles of public law. The purchaser therefore obtained no title to the cotton, and had no claim against the Government for its capture. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion, Justices Miller and Field dissenting.

SPECIAL PAYMENTS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued an order modifying the previous instructions in reference to the limited disbursements by the Treasury of silver coin in lieu of currency; so that hereafter, in making disbursements, silver coin will be paid only for the faactional part of a dollar, instead of in sums not exceeding five dollars, as heretofore.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

The report of A. M. Clapp, the Congressional Printer, gives detailed statements of the operations of that establishment. It appears the orders made by the third session of the Forty-second Congress for public documents, exclusive of the usual number, 1,650, amounted to 222,038 volumes; 303,161 copies of documents were finished between March 4 and July 1 last, and 26,790 since the latter date. The publication of proceedings and debates during the special session of the Senate gave a fair opportunity for testing the capacity of the office for the work, and the Congressional Printer is fully convinced, under that experience, that promptness and economy are secured by the transfer. The facilities are so extensive that prompt publication of the proceedings and debates of any day's session, no matter how extended or voluminous, will be assured the following morning without a peradventure if the copy thereof is promptly furnished. The resources of the office are so manifold, and its economy of labor and material is such that at least thirty per cent. of the money heretofore expended in accomplishing the work will be saved to the Government through the present arrangement, which places it under the superintendence of the Congressional Printer.

MINING DECISION.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day decided the long-contested Utah mining case of the Eureka Mining Company vs. the Jenny Lind Mining Company and others, and held in accordance with the advice of Assistant Attorney General Smith: First, that in estimating the sixty days of publication required by act of May 10, 1872, the first day of publication should be excluded and the last included. This reverses the ruling and practice of the General Land Office on a very important point; second, that the jurat to the adverse claim required by the fourth section of said act must be made by an attorney; third, that where several persons unite in an adverse claim, the jurat is sufficient if made by one of such persons; fourth, that the filing of an adverse claim with the Register of the local office is a sufficient filing under said act; and, fifth, that the adverse claim of the Jenny Lind Mining Company does sufficiently set forth the nature of said claim. The decision, based on the foregoing conclusions of law, is to the effect that the Jenny Lind Mining Company is entitled to possession of the very valuable mine in controversy, as against the Eureka Mining Company and all other adverse claimants. This decision is, however, subject to reversal by the Courts, where the contest will now be renewed.

PERSONAL.

Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, arrived here to-night to take his seat in the House of Representatives on Monday.

THE DIPLOMA-SELLING BUSINESS.

THE NOTORIOUS AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF PHILADELPHIA IN COURT—THE SECRETS OF THE INSTITUTION TO BE EXPOSED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—Mayor W. S. Stokely has been informed that the State Supreme Court has issued a writ of quo warranto against the so-called "American University of Philadelphia," returnable at the next session of the court in this city. The "Dean" of the "University" has announced that he is fully prepared to have all the business of the institution examined, and that its good reputation will be entirely proved if the investigation is properly and justly conducted. On the other hand, the legal authorities state that the evidence so far elicited will warrant a decision from the Supreme Court suspending the business of the University entirely. The concern never had any reputation but a bad one, and its notoriety has disgraced Philadelphia and injured excellently-conducted medical colleges of the city. Two years since the charge that the proprietors of the institution were carrying on a criminal trade in diplomas was presented to the State Legislature. On the evidence adduced at that time our legislative body annulled the charter that had been granted. Subsequently the Supreme Court decided that the Legislature did not possess the right to revoke charters, and that all alleged illegally-conducted corporations were entitled to a trial. The University then escaped the results of its bogus medical certificate traffic, and the present procedure of the Attorney General was rendered necessary. The institution is now generally condemned, and it is alleged that the Mayor has obtained conclusive proofs of the frauds that have been perpetrated.

Lately the operations of the "American University of Philadelphia" have been in various parts of Europe, where the appointed agents have advertised the diplomas for sale. Parties connected with the concern have also been at work in the West, and it is stated that numerous persons are practicing medicine on these bogus certificates in the Western cities. One of the recent cases heard of in Europe is that of Mr. Thackwaite, an Englishman. He bought the degrees of M. A. and LL. D. from one Dr. Sayer, who represents the London department of the University. From the letters in possession of Mayor Stokely, it is discovered that the victim, Thackwaite, gave £15 for a diploma. The purchaser of the bogus document had addressed the Dean, at No. 514 Pine street, and in his answer, dated September, 1873, Dr. Buchanan states: "Everything will be properly attended to by Dr. Sayer, and your name duly registered in the books of the University." It seems that Thackwaite had written an essay, which was considered sufficient to entitle him to the degrees he sought. Relative to this the London agent, Dr. Sayer, writes: "It will be advisable for you to send me the treatise which you state you have written, for my consideration, and I have no doubt it will be found satisfactory."

It is stated that there are still graver charges to be made against the University. Dr. Buchanan, the "Dean" of the "American University of Philadelphia," was recently before the City Police Court in a baby-farming case, and narrowly escaped conviction. In the circulars, which are issued by the "Dean," and scattered throughout Europe, it is stated that a hospital is attached to the medical department, and this is supposed to be the baby farm of the establishment. The whole truth in relation to the matter will probably be brought out when the secrets of the institution are revealed in the Supreme Court.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $435,588.

Sir Robert Hodgson has been appointed Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island.

The steamers Georgian and Secret arrived at Quebec yesterday morning from Pictou, N. S.

The whole number of hogs slaughtered in Cincinnati from Nov. 1 to Nov. 21 was 137,900.

About one-fifth of the force at the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad station in Washington has been discharged.

A. P. Sherman, one of the oldest employes of the American Express Company, fell dead in Buffalo yesterday, while delivering a package at a drug store.

The schooner St. Luce, from Cape Breton, was driven ashore near Ramouraska, Lower St. Lawrence River, during the recent gale. The crew were saved.

The Board of United States Engineer Officers appointed to deliberate upon the feasibility of the proposed Fort St. Philip Ship Canal, have arrived at New-Orleans.

The report of the disappearance of the Five Fathom Light-ship is flatly contradicted at Lewes, Del., by other pilots who saw her in her place on Sunday.

There is no truth whatever in the rumored burning of the Central Pacific bridge at Oakland, Cal. Fires in the brush in the foot hills beyond Oakland caused the alarm.

The legality of the annexation of Charlestown and West Roxbury to Boston was argued before the Supreme Court all day yesterday, and decision reserved.

Samuel A. Hitchcock, a wealthy citizen of Brimfield, Mass., and a generous benefactor of Amherst College, and several colleges in the West, died on Sunday evening, aged eighty. He leaves an estate estimated to be worth $3,000,000.

The balances in the United States Treasury yesterday were: Currency, $2,420,326; special deposits of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $17,395,000; coin, $82,138,167, including in coin certificates, $29,022,000; outstanding legal tenders, $364,265,631.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

RE-ELECTION OF A LIBERAL MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Lord Kensington, a Liberal, has been re-elected to Parliament from Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire.

LOSS OF A BARK AND NINE OF THE CREW.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The bark Clyde is reported lost off Valentia, Ireland. Nine of the crew were drowned.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A dispatch has just been received here from Birmingham reporting a serious railway accident near that city. It is said that many persons have been injured, but no details of the disaster have yet come to hand.

STEAMER ARRIVED AT QUEENSTOWN.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 25.—Inman steamship City of Brussels, Capt. Leitch, from New-York Nov. 15, arrived in this port at 2 A. M., and subsequently sailed for Liverpool.

FRANCE.

THE LEGALITY OF DELAYING THE ELECTIONS.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 24.—The Assembly, this afternoon, rejected Leon Say's interpellation in regard to the illegal delay of the elections, by a vote of 364 to 314.

ITALY.

ARBITRATION DISCUSSED IN THE ASSEMBLY—A TRIBUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

ROME, Nov. 24.—In the Chamber of Deputies, to-day, Signor Mancini made an eloquent speech in support of the principle of arbitration, and praised the conduct of the United States and Great Britain in the settlement of the Alabama claims. Among the visitors in the Chamber were Mr. D. D. Field, of New-York, and M. Richard, of Paris.

After the speech of Signor Mancini, a resolution recommending the introduction of an arbitration clause in all future treaties with foreign powers was unanimously adopted.

GERMANY.

THE FRENCH PRAYERS FOR THE RECOVERY OF METZ AND STRASBOURG—SEIZURE OF A BISHOP'S FURNITURE.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—The explanations given by the French Government in regard to the pastoral of the Bishop of Nancy ordering prayers for the recovery of Metz and Strasburg are regarded as unsatisfactory.

The bailiffs entered the residence of Archbishop Ledochowski, last week, in accordance with the decree of the court, and seized the furniture. The Archbishop maintains an attitude of resistance, although surprised at the severity of the measure.

MORE GERMAN IRON-CLADS SENT INTO SPANISH WATERS.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—Two additional iron-clads are to be sent to the German fleet in Spanish waters.

THE CONCORDAT WITH THE POPE REPEALED BY BAVARIA.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—The Augsburg *Gazette* says the King of Bavaria has signed a decree repealing the concordat with the Pope.

BELGIUM.

BURNING OF AN AMERICAN SHIP AT ANTWERP.

ANTWERP, Nov. 24.—The American ship Westmoreland, Capt. Heron, which arrived here on Oct. 29, from Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire to-day.

DARING ROBBERY IN KANSAS.

A FARMER AND STOCK-DEALER ROBBED OF $30,000.

PARSONS, Kansas, Nov. 24.—Walter Grayson, a Creek Indian, farmer and stock dealer, living near here, was robbed on Friday night of over $30,000, mostly in gold and silver, by a party of three white men. One of the robbers had been at Grayson's house and about the premises for two or three days, under the pretense of buying horses. His confederates arrived on Friday evening, well mounted and heavily armed, and Grayson was immediately seized and a demand made for his money. He refused to deliver it, whereupon he was hung to a tree until nearly insensible. He still refused to give up his money, and the hanging was repeated six or seven times, and not until the robbers threatened to hang his wife did he reveal the place of its concealment. There were several half-breed Indians and negroes about the house, but most of them were confined in upper rooms, and were all intimidated to such a degree that they offered no resistance. The robbers were traced to a point a few miles south of the Canadian River, where they separated, one going south and the other north. A nominal reward of $1,500 is offered for the apprehension of the robbers, which sum would doubtless be greatly increased if the men were captured and the money recovered. Grayson is an old man, nearly sixty-five, and is now lying very sick from the effects of his maltreatment. Since the withdrawal of the United States Marshals from the Indian Territory the number of murders are largely on the increase. The agents of the various tribes say that it is absolutely necessary that Congress should interfere and give the civilized Indians a government that will protect life and property. The assassinations in the Territory averaged twenty per month during the past Summer, and there has not been one execution under the Indian laws. The Creek Council adjourned without doing anything excepting to pass a law forbidding any Indian to rent to or permit any white person to occupy any building on the territory of the Creek nation. They refused to allow the white railroad employes and others to build a house for school and church purposes at Muskagee.

MANUFACTORIES RESUMING WORK.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 24.—The Harmony Mills, at Cohoes, employing nearly 5,000 persons, resumed work on full time to-day. Gilbert Bush & Co., car manufacturers, on Green Island, employing 300 men, resumed work on three-quarter time to-day.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Work was partially resumed this morning, after a suspension of several weeks, in the Newburg Steam Mills, in this city, owned by Garner & Co., of New-York, and employing 400 hands.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 24.—The calico department of Garner & Co.'s print works, at Wappinger's Falls, resumed work to-day, giving 250 men employment.

SNOW AND RAIN.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 24.—A snow-storm set in on Sunday evening and continued during the night. About six inches fell.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 24.—A heavy snow-storm set in last night. Four inches of snow have fallen and the storm continues.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Heavy rain fell here throughout the night.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 24.—It rained steadily here all day, and there is a prospect of getting the entire fleet of boats through the canal. All on section No. 1 have reached the river.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 24.—There [illegible] here all day, the wind [illegible] in the afternoon. A considerable fall of snow is reported at the North and West.

THE CONTEMPT CASE.

JUDGE DAVIS AND THE TWEED COUNSEL.

THE COURT DEFINES ITS VIEWS—A DISCLAIMER PRESENTED—THE CASE ADJOURNED TILL SATURDAY.

An immense crowd of spectators, including many of the most prominent lawyers in the City, filled the auditorium of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday morning, to witness the proceedings against David Dudley Field, John Graham, William Fullerton, W. O. Bartlett, Elihu Root, Willard Bartlett, and William Edelsten, the counsel for William M. Tweed, in the recent trial in connection with the paper which they signed protesting against the trial of the case by Judge Davis, on the ground that he was not impartial, and was influenced adversely to the defendant. All the counsel, except Messrs. Field and Burrill, were in attendance. On the opening of court Judge Davis said:

In the matter to which I called the attention of counsel in the late case of The People vs. Wm. M. Tweed, touching the presentation of the paper subscribed by David Dudley Field, John Graham, William Fullerton, W. O. Bartlett, John E. Burrill, Elihu Root, Willard Bartlett, and William Edelsten are the counsel that were present on the presentation of this paper now ready to be heard? The court is now ready to hear any suggestions that the counsel who presented this paper and whose names are subscribed to it, or who were present at its presentation, or either of them, may wish to make as to the proper action to be taken on the paper by the court.

Mr. Fullerton—I don't know what may be the pleasure of your honor with reference to the order of proceeding.

The Court—Well, I am ready to adopt any order of proceeding that the counsel seem to think will best enable them to present any views or suggestion they have in relation to the paper and the proper action of the court.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, Sir, speaking for myself and my associates present, we are not prepared for that this morning, because we did not contemplate that would be the action of the court.

The Court—You are not prepared?

Mr. Fullerton—No, Sir; we are yet uninformed as to what particular part of the paper is objectionable.

The Court—You can deem yourself informed by the court that the whole paper is objectionable, and that the supposed objects and purposes of the paper are objectionable.

Mr. Fullerton—If the proceeding is in the nature of a proceeding for a contempt against us, we suppose it would take some form or shape, so that we could give some definite answer, and we trust it will take that form and shape.

The Court—I have no disposition to take any step that should preclude counsel from making any explanation, or from being heard most fully on any legitimate question that arises upon the paper itself, or upon the nature of the proceeding touching it. If the counsel desire a statement with a view to make any explanation or answer, it will be made in order that they may understand precisely the views the court takes of the paper itself, of its objects and purposes, and of the duty of the court to take notice of it.

Mr. Fullerton—Having jointly disclaimed any intention to treat your Honor with any disrespect, I don't know that we could do anything more until we know your Honor's views on the subject.

The Court—Yes, I have your disclaimer which has been sent to me this morning. I have not the slightest desire or intention to take notice of this paper on the ground that it contains any intent to exhibit personal disrespect toward myself. This paper handed me this morning disclaims that, and I have no doubt that disclaimer is correct. The intent, the object, and the purpose of the paper were not, I believe, (perhaps it is vanity in me to believe so much,) to cast any personal disrespect upon myself, but to interpose something in the course of the administration of justice which the law cannot tolerate, and which the court cannot overlook. It is because of its effect upon the administration of justice, and of its evil example, in my judgment, in its influence upon courts and upon the Bar itself, as a precedent, that I feel bound to take notice of it. The disclaimer is accepted in the same spirit in which it is made, of the absence of all intentional personal disrespect. If it was simply a personal matter I should take no further steps.

Mr. Fullerton—We are equally ready to disclaim any intention to manifest disrespect toward the court or to bring the administration of justice into disrespect. The part which we had in view is fairly and honestly disclosed in the communication your Honor has received this morning. I don't know that the language is comprehensive enough to include the court, but it was so intended, and we have no hesitation in making its terms more broad and comprehensive.

Judge Davis—I understand this disclaimer simply to declare that in the presentation of this matter the counsel had no intention to show any disrespect toward me. The language is, "In drawing up and presenting that paper nothing was further from our intent than to show any disrespect to you;" and it then proceeds, "that the paper was intended for my own sole consideration," by which I suppose you meant to be understood that it was designed to be considered by me individually, and not as a court.

Mr. Fullerton—That was the object of the paper, Sir, and it is the reason why the communication received by your Honor this morning was given to you. It was never intended for and has not been given to the public; it being in the nature of a private communication to your Honor, we thought it proper to couch the communication in the language in which it is couched.

Judge Davis—I will state to the counsel my views on the matter, and the objects and purposes it had in view at the time of its preparation and presentation, and what I suppose to be its correct history, for, if I know my own heart, I have no personal feeling to gratify—no political animosity to avenge—and I have no unfriendly feeling toward any member of the Bar of New-York. This paper was evidently prepared as early as June last, for the first signature is that of Mr. David Dudley Field, who is now and has been for some months absent in Europe. W. Burrill has written a letter on the subject of the paper, stating his withdrawal some months ago from the case, and his want of all knowledge of the fact that the paper was to be presented at this time, and he was not consulted in relation to it. In his letter he states this paper was prepared some months since. I think I may assume, therefore, that the counsel will not dispute that the paper was prepared prior to the sitting of the court, or to that period at which Mr. Tweed's trial was intended to be moved by the prosecution. It was evidently prepared either at a meeting of the counsel for the purpose of making preparation, or by simple mutual consent of all the counsel, who must be held to have adopted it, if they did not assist in its preparation, by signing it. When the court met in June on the day on which this case was set down—on the morning of the first day—it will be recollected that application was made to the court to postpone the case on account of the ill-health of Mr. Graham. That was very strenuously opposed by the counsel for the people. The court adjourned the hearing of the motion, after considerable discussion, until the following day, to enable counsel to bring in a certificate of Mr. Graham's physician as to his then present condition, and the probable dangerous effects that might follow a trial of the case at that season of the year. These papers were brought in on the following day, and the court then made an order adjourning the trial of the case until the October term. Now, the counsel came into the court at that time with this paper in their hands. They seem to have been quite willing to avail themselves of the chance of getting a successful motion from a disqualified court, reserving the paper to be used in case the chances of that motion turned against them; but the motion was granted; the result was in their favor; and therefore the paper was not presented at that time for the consideration either of the court or of the individual who happened to hold the court. At the commencement of this term, or early in the term, notice was given that the trial would be moved immediately after the close of the case of The People against Stokes. That case closed in the week before election. On Wednesday or Thursday—my recollection is Thursday—morning of the week preceding the election, counsel came into Court and again made a motion to postpone to some day subsequent to the election, as may be supposed armed with this paper, and again willing to take the chances of getting a favorable decision from the court which they had under their signature declared disqualified to sit. On the day for which the case was set down, the motion having been granted and the case having been set down for the day after election, the case was moved for trial. Mr. Fullerton was not then in court, and the court delayed for [illegible] for him. He arrived, and then after a slight consultation between counsel, this paper was handed to the court for the first time. The counsel knew very well what took place at that time. Now the objection to the paper lays first in the apparent object, and I am bound to suppose till something appears to the contrary, that the presenting of the document, signed by distinguished and numerous counsel—there are eight signatures here—which would have the effect from this statement to so intimidate the Judge who was about to try the case that he would not perform the duty that the law devolved upon him, but would leave the bench for some other Judge. That is the first apparent intent. The second apparent intent of this paper, to my mind, is that it would be spread upon the records and published in the papers; a formal and formidable document proclaiming before the public of this County, from which the jury was to be drawn, that the Judge presiding at the trial was partial; had expressed his opinions of hostility to the individual on trial, and his opinions upon the facts against the defendant, and had ruled upon the various propositions of law arising in the case against the defendant, contrary to the decision of other Judges; and was, in short, because of prejudice and partiality and personal ill-will to the defendant, not a proper Judge to sit in the case. The statement thus laid before the public would have a serious influence upon the minds of those liable to be called to sit in the jury-box, in case the Judge persisted, notwithstanding the paper, in going on with the case. Thirdly, it was what the law does not and cannot recognize, an attempt to challenge off the Bench a Judge whose duty placed him there for the occasion as the presiding officer of the court, an innovation of the law and the practice that had previously existed, and upon grounds not at all tenable in view of any established rules of law. The paper contains objectionable matter, impugning, as I think, upon erroneous grounds of fact, the past conduct and present position of the presiding Judge. It first declares that "the Justice had formed, and upon the previous trial expressed, a most unqualified and decided opinion unfavorable to the defendant upon the facts of the case." That statement is not correct in point of fact. The Judge expressed no opinion upon the facts, and although the Judge charged the jury in such form that it was probably impossible that they should not see what his opinion really was, nowhere in the charge can be found any expression of the opinion itself; and so far from impinging upon the rights of the jury to pass upon the facts, the Judge expressly warned them that his opinion must not govern their action in any degree; that they were to determine all questions of fact for themselves, although they could not fail to see what the opinion of the court was. The language of the court in the charge upon that subject was, I think, very clear. The court said, speaking of the propositions of the defense, "The first proposition is that the questions of fact are entirely for the jury to decide. That is true. You are the judges of the facts, and upon you devolves the responsibility of saying what the evidence proves or fails to prove. I have only sat to lead your minds to that evidence and the questions which arise on it, leaving it to you to determine what are the facts from the evidence. Although you must be able to see that I have but one opinion of these transactions myself individually—and I should be ashamed not to have an opinion—yet you are not to be governed by that opinion at all." It must have been understood, and it was plain to see from the whole drift of the charge, what was the opinion of the court, and they were guarded against it, so far as this rule went that they were the sole judges of the facts, and not to be controlled by that opinion. This paper stated that the court declined to charge the jury that they were not to be influenced by such an expression of his opinion. I have read what I said. Counsel thought it proper to state that the court declined to charge that the jury were not to be influenced by such an expression of opinion to the jury. Mr. Field did ask the court to charge something quite different from that. He asked the court at the close of the charge: "In respect to our first request to charge, we understand you to charge this jury that they are to find according to the evidence, upon which they are to act themselves, without any influence from the court whatever; and we ask you to so charge." The court responded: "I cannot charge otherwise than I have charged. They are the sole judges of the facts"—a very different thing from a charge that they were not to be influenced by the expression of an opinion, if any such had been expressed. Such a charge would be eminently improper, for a jury is never to act in a case without the court, but on the contrary they are bound to take the law from the court, and they are always entitled in applying the evidence to the law to act on the suggestions of the court, whose duty it is to aid them. But Mr. Field interpolated an entirely new principle, that they were to act without any influence from the court whatever. If that was intended to apply to what was intimated as the opinion of the court the language was illy chosen. It was not true that the court declined to charge the jury that they were not to be influenced by such an expression of opinion. A statement of that kind, under such circumstances, appears to me must have been made with a motive. The paper proceeds to say that a trial by jury, influenced as it necessarily would be by an opinion of the Justice, would be a prejudiced, and not an impartial trial, such as the Constitution secures to the defendant. The second objection made to the court was that before the recent act of the Legislature of this State, providing that challenges to the favor should be tried by the court, any person who had assumed a position in reference to this defendant, such as it was said this Justice had assumed, would have been disqualified to act as a trier. That sentence is, in my judgment, extremely objectionable. Counsel undertook to displace the Judge as a trier upon the statement that he had assumed a position toward the defendant, which would disqualify any person under the law from sitting in the case as a trier, which was substantially saying that he had taken some hostile personal ground against the defendant as to the case, which should exclude him. It was equally objectionable to say that he had assumed a position in reference to the case; because I don't think in truth it can be said that the Judge presiding upon the first trial, whatever errors he committed, assumed any position in reference to this case, except that which in his judgment a simple duty to the public under the extraordinary evidence in the case, required. The paper said he had assumed a position in the case toward the defendant which would disqualify him from sitting in the case as a trier. This carries with it the sting, in substance, that he had assumed a position in the case toward the defendant himself which would disqualify him from sitting, if he were called upon as a member of the Bar, as a trier of the jurors. How counsel could justify themselves in making such an assertion, I have failed as yet to see. What would disqualify a trier then, must disqualify a Judge now. I have no further comment to make than the conclusion just stated. Third, most of the important questions of law which will be involved upon the trial have already been decided by the Justice adversely to the defendant, and upon some important points his rulings were in opposition to the previous decisions of other Judges. Although there may be no objection to the Judge sitting on the trial, under these circumstances it would be clearly a violation of the spirit of the Constitution, which prohibits any Judge sitting in review on his own decisions. I have no comment to make on the logic of this proposition, but it is a most extraordinary position to take to exclude a Judge from the bench on the ground that he has opinions of his own on questions of law. If a Judge does not know enough of law to have an opinion on the subject, he certainly ought to be excluded a priori when the trial comes on. Then counsel conclude their paper by saying that they object to a Judge who has already expressed an opinion on the law sitting in this case. The object is the more apparent from the fact that in many States, where juries are judges of law as well as of fact, he would be absolutely disqualified as a juror. I have no comment to make upon the absurdity of this last proposition. It seems to me to have had no motive but to interfere with the administration of justice in one of the two modes I have suggested. Had counsel reflected a little before signing the paper, they might perhaps have concluded that upon most Judges the effect would only be to make it a duty so apparent to proceed with the case that he could not shrink from it without great discredit to himself. I felt when I read that paper, notwithstanding that I had made strenuous efforts to avoid sitting in this case, and endeavored to procure an eminent Judge from the country to take my place—I felt under no circumstances could I entertain for a moment the idea of retiring after such a document was laid before me. I could not but feel as I feel to-day, that in the administration of justice, counsel, who are officers of the law, declared by statue to be judicial officers, and classified with the Judiciary, had entirely forgotten their obligations, not merely to the courts, but to the maintenance of law and justice in the country in which they live, when they sat down and prepared such a document to be placed before a Judge about to try a case, for the purpose of either intimidating him from the bench, or to surround him with such embarrassment and place him in such a position as would render every decision and act he chose to perform prejudged against him in the minds of counsel who sat before him, so that he would not occupy a position of entire independence so far as relates to the parties, and entire impartiality so far as his views of duty called for action in the particular case; and to endeavor to affect the public mind and those of the jurors impaneled, by leading them to understand in advance that they were coming before a Judge who was committed, partial, prejudiced, and not entitled to respect. These are the views which I want the counsel to consider, and upon which, unless explanations are made, I feel—by the sense of duty that I owe to the administration of justice while I hold this honorable position, though my own views may be only those of a single Judge—I feel bound in some manner to enforce, in order to show members of the Bar, as well as the entire community, that the courts are not to be thus approached nor intimidated. If counsel desire further time in respect to these matters, the court will grant it. I do not desire to act hastily—only desire to act as the behests of justice require."

Mr. Fullerton said the counsel desired to make a more formal disclaimer of the intents which his Honor had ascribed to them, and for which they wanted time to consult, and then they would be ready to make such answer as was proper. He himself was going at once into the trial of a case, and he asked that the matter stand over for a few days.

The matter was thereupon adjourned to Saturday.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

A suit was begun yesterday before Judge Blatchford, by the United States, against four large-sized diamond rings, three diamond studs, and an uncut diamond, in all valued at $5,000, alleged to have been smuggled on board the Adriatic by Maurice Joseph and his son Frederick Maurice Joseph, jewelers, in August last. The Assistant District Attorney stated that the jewelry was worn by the defendants as personal property, and it was not until an attempt was made to dispose of it that the fraud was discovered. The case was adjourned until to-day. Judge Blatchford yesterday, in the case of the United States against thirty-six cases of crockery claimed by Edward Rorke & Co., directed the jury to find a verdict condemning the goods.

EVACUATION DAY.

Ninety years ago to-day the British troops evacuated New-York City. On the 7th of August, 1783, Sir Guy Carleton, then in chief command of the British Army, received instructions to evacuate the City. In order, however, to make arragements for the benefit of the Loyalists in the City and State, the evacuation did not take place until the 25th of November. Late in October Carleton notified Gen. Washington of his determination to leave our shores on the 2d of November, and Washington issued his "Farewell Address to the Armies of the United States" from Rocky Hill. On the 14th of the same month he conferred with Gov. Clinton, and made arrangements to enter and take possession of the City. Clinton issued a proclamation to this effect, on Nov. 15, and summoned the officers of the civil Government to meet him in council at East Chester, on the 17th of November. Washington, Clinton and Carleton, held a conference at Dobb's Ferry, and it was here that the 25th day of November was selected as the day for the exodus of the British troops. History informs us that "both parties adopted measures for the preservation of order on the occasion." The morning broke cold and clear The American troops, under Gen. Knox, who had come down from West Point to Harlem, marched to the "Bowery Lane" and halted at the present junction of Third avenue and the Bowery. Here they remained till noon, when the British left their posts in the vicinity, and marched to Whitehall, closely followed by the American troops.

Washington, with his staff, and Gov. Clinton and the State officers soon after made a public entry. The British Army and the refugees who remained were all embarked in boats by 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and at sunset they were assembled upon Staten and Long Islands, preparatory to their final embarkation. Before they left the British flag was nailed to the flag-staff in Fort George, the cleats were knocked off, and the pole was greased to prevent ascent. New cleats were soon procured, a sailor boy ascended as he nailed them on, and taking down the British flag, flung to the breeze the Stars and Stripes, while the guns pealed forth a salute of thirteen guns. Before 3 o'clock, Gen. Knox took formal possession of Fort George, amid the acclamations of thousands of patriots, and the roar of artillery. Washington repaired to his quarters at the tavern of Samuel Fraunce, and there late in the afternoon Gov. Clinton gave a public dinner to the officers of the army, and, as the records inform us, in the evening the town of New-York was brilliantly illuminated. Rockets chased one another through the sky, and bonfires blazed in all the streets. On the Monday following (Dec. 1, 1783,) Gov. Clinton gave an entertainment to Luzerne (the French Ambassador,) Gen. Washington, the principal officers of the State of New-York and of the army, and a number of citizens.

Evacuation Day will be duly celebrated in this City to-day by a parade of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and other military organizations. The veterans of the war of 1812 will also participate in the day's proceedings.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE CLEARING-HOUSE "CENTRALIZATION."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit me to express my surprise that the new scheme for the organization of a great centralized bank on the ruins of the New-York Clearing-house should meet the approval of so sound an authority as yourself?

With two exceptions the so-called reforms in bank management proposed by the Committee of Nine are trivial, and the two exceptions are not reforms, but blunders. Banks always have paid interest on deposits, and always will do so. It is of the essence of banking to borrow money at a low rate of interest and to lend it at a higher rate. Fifty or sixty millions of country money will always come here for employment in Summer, and business must be very dead, indeed, if it cannot find occupation at some rate of interest. If the clearing-house banks don't want this money, the trust companies and the private bankers—Duncan, Sherman & Co., Morton, Bliss & Co., Winslow, Lanier & Co.—will be very glad to receive it on deposit, and to pay interest. Because we have had a bad panic, it must not be inferred that there is to be no more common sense anywhere, and no more trade in money.

Whether brokers' banks should overcertify broker's checks is a question for those banks to determine, and for no one else. Practically the business has been a good one for the banks. For the past ten years the brokers' balances have been worth not less than a million a year to the banks which kept them, while the aggregate losses of all the brokers' banks from overcertification in the past twenty-five years have not exceeded $250,000. Whether a business which yields an average profit of a million, against an average loss of $10,000 should be thrown away, it is not for me to decide. But it does seem to be indelicate, not to say impertinent, for up-town banks, like the Pacific or the Bull's Head, for instance, which never saw a broker's check, to dictate to Mr. Leverich and Mr. Hayes how they shall conduct their business.

If, however, the so-called reforms proposed by the Committee of Nine were wise instead of unwise, they should not be supported by any bank which proposes to maintain its independence and administer its own affairs. The report of the Committee of Nine is the first step toward a general bank consolidation, in which the control of all the banks will be vested in the Clearing-house Committee of Seven, and the functions of Presidents and Directors will become merely clerical. To-day the Clearing-house proposes to regulate the terms on which deposits shall be received. To-morrow it will regulate discounts. Mr. Jones, of the Chemical, will be told that he must buy no more twelve per cent. paper. Mr. Moses Taylor will be notified that sugars being too high, he must discount no more refiners' acceptances. The President of the American Exchange will be warned that dry goods are dangerous, and that his line of dry-goods paper must not be increased. These gentlemen must not flatter themselves that when the usurpation of the Clearing-house reaches this length it will be time to resist it. It will then be too late. The central power once firmly organized, neither resistance nor secession will be possible. The bank of five or ten millions capital will be outvoted by three or four little concerns with $100,000 capital each, and thus, in the language of one of the committee—

"The Associated Banks will assume in a great measure a place corresponding to that occupied by the Bank of England abroad, and will become, practically, one vast monetary power, wielding the power of a national bank without the name."

When this happens, of course there will be no object in retaining presidents and boards of direction for the smaller institutions. It would be a useless expense. One of Mr. Tappan's clerks can administer each of them under the Committee of Seven.

A BANKER.

JUDGE DAVIS FOR CHIEF JUSTICE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The conviction and punishment of William M. Tweed is a triumph of the law over the powers of corruption, not local but national. The name and fame of the dauntless Judge who, while allowing to the prisoner all his rights, yet saw that the people were deprived of none of theirs, is equally national. Will you allow a correspondent to suggest the name of Noah Davis as a candidate for the United States Supreme Court vacancy?

A MEMBER OF THE BAR.

MONDAY, Nov. 24, 1873.

STREET PAVEMENTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The very useful remarks in your article in to-day's TIMES on the subject of street pavements and their construction, cannot be too widely known and carefully considered by all having control of streets and highways.

Real economy in pavement construction commences with the careful preparation and consolidating of the foundation on which the superstructure has to rest, no matter whether it be of asphalt, stone or wood. The material for building up this foundation will vary with the description of pavement to be laid on it, but it may be taken as positively certain that to obtain a good and permanent roadway, both the natural bed and the pavement foundation resting on it, must be well and uniformly compressed, and made to conform in sectional shape with the pavement as it is to be when finished.

In London, Paris, and some cities in this country, where heavy rollers propelled by steam are employed for this work, a very large increase in the durability of the roadway, and consequent decrease in the cost of repairs, has been effected, amounting, it is said, in many cases, to one-half of the former expense.

The secret of success is a firm and unyielding foundation. The pavement itself, whatever may be its thickness, and however nicely laid, must be entirely inadequate to support the heavy load to which all roads are occasionally exposed; and unless the foundation beneath is sufficiently firm to support these loads itself, the pavement will subside, and its surface soon become uneven and prematurely destroyed.

There are miles of pavements in New York to-day that are almost impassable; the result of carelessness in foundation construction.

W. C. O.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 21, 1873.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

MAJORITY REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A RECOMMENDATION THAT THE REDEMPTION OF UNITED STATES NOTES BE BEGUN ON THE 4TH OF MAY.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held Thursday, the 6th November, Mr. A. A. Low introduced a series of resolutions pointing to an early resumption of specie payments, closing with a request that the Chamber should memorialize Congress to take early action to this end.

The resolutions were referred to a special committee of three, consisting of Messrs. A. A. Low, George Opdyke, and S. D. Babcock, to consider the subject and report at a subsequent meeting. The committee met and divided on the question, and two memorials are now ready to be presented at the next meeting especially called to hear the same on Friday next, 27th inst., for the action of the Chamber. The majority report, signed by Messrs. Low and Babcock, is as follows. It will be observed that it recommends that the redemption of United States notes be begun the 4th of May next:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York respectfully represents to the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, that, in the judgment of this Chamber, the time has come when a just regard to the commercial and financial interests of the country demands a return to specie payments, or the initiation of such measures as will lead to resumption at an early day; that, with the least possible delay, the "promise" of the United States, given under the sanction of law, and enforced by a "solemn pledge," should be made as good as the national *bond*, and honored at sight, as the other is paid at maturity.

Your memorialists believe that the moment is propitious for such modifications of the Banking law, and such other action on the part of Congress as may be necessary to enable the Treasury Department to enter upon the redemption of its legal-tender notes.

For more than ten years the merchants of this City have suffered the inconveniences, losses, and evils resulting from the use of an irredeemable paper currency: waiting patiently the course of events, and the revival, on the part of the people at large, of better views than have hitherto prevailed.

Your memorialists are fully aware that the popular will has been opposed to Congressional action in the direction now suggested; for the belief has been general that the prosperity of the country and the advancement of its material interests depended upon the continued use of a circulating medium which is wanting in every element of stability, and is found to be pregnant of evil to the national character.

The panic that recently swept over the land, leaving disaster and ruin in its track, like the fire of the prophet, has brought us face to face with the true and the false, and your memorialists indulge the hope that better views will follow the instructive and costly lessons of experience, and lead to nobler thoughts and higher aims. There is much of folly to deplore in the past, much of good to acquire in the future, and "wisdom is the principal thing."

In order to a correct understanding of the position now taken by this Chamber, of the difficulties supposed to stand in the way of resumption, and of the manner in which they may be successfully met, your memorialists ask leave, in the outset, to state a few simple propositions, viz.:

1. In all the principal commercial countries of the world, gold (or silver) is the accepted standard of value, not only in nations where debts are discharged with specie or its equivalent, but equally so in those where debts are not so paid, for it is to be borne in mind that gold tests the value of paper money precisely as paper money determines the value of the rags out of which it is made.

The cost of convertibility, of exchanging one for the other, is the exact measure of depreciation, from whatever cause this depreciation proceed, whether it be the disproportion of one to the other, or speculation or distrust.

2. In our own country, at the present day, it is usual to speak of gold coin as demonetized. This is only partially true. Gold is used with us as money for the following purposes, and for some of these exclusively, viz.: For the payment of duties; for the payment of interest on the public debt; in payment for many staple goods which are sold for gold, and, finally, for liquidating the balance of trade with foreign countries; and for these and other incidental uses, the available supply for many years has been inconveniently small, at times not exceeding one-half, one-third, or even one-quarter of the amount in the vaults of the Treasury. Hence gold has been the subject of unceasing speculation, to the manifest annoyance of business men. Calculations on the part of venders of imported goods have been baffled by constant fluctuations; the wholesale dealer being afraid to hold his merchandise, fearing a fall in the premium on gold, and the retailer equally afraid to carry any considerable stock, for the same reason, and neither being able to transact business with satisfaction and profit, because of the perplexing uncertainty. Sales of exchange and sales of merchandise have been subject to this law of change, not only from day to day, but from hour to hour.

3. Hence gold is a necessity, not only as a standard of value, but because of the multifarious uses for which it is required as money. And it is not to be forgotten that the "premium," by which we describe the difference between paper money and gold coin, is due in part to speculation upon the extent of supply and demand, and partly to the distrust of everything else which actuates the unhappy few who hoard it.

4. For all the uses above named, with one exception, gold coin would cease to be a necessity in the event of resumption, as all the national currency would stand on the same plane. For the single purpose of liquidating the balance of our foreign trade, from time to time, the use of gold coin would be indispensable; and it may be remarked, that what appears in our export tables as bullion for the last year has consisted most largely of gold and silver bars.

If the foregoing propositions be true, and they can hardly be called in question, the main point to be considered, in contemplating a return to specie payments, is this, viz.:

Whether the trade of the United States with foreign countries is in a condition to warrant resumption; for it is plain that there could be no resumption without redemption, and redemption cannot be continued so long as there exists in the public mind a reason for any important difference between gold coin on the one hand and legal tender and national bank notes on the other.

In ordinary times the rate of exchange on England is the criterion by which we determine the state of our foreign trade, whether it is for or against us; and although the times are extraordinary, your memorialists do not know why it does not afford a true solution of this problem, even now. The tables show a largely increased export of merchandise and uncoined bullion over previous years, chiefly the products of our industry, of our soil, and of our mines, while our country is surfeited with foreign goods. For more than a year, we think it may be stated, without fear of contradiction, that the great staples, sugar, tea, coffee, and iron, have failed to realize cost and charges, and it is believed to be equally true of other imports generally. The losses of our merchants and jobbers have been unprecedentedly severe, and the prostration of trade, both on the sea-board and in the interior, is such as to forbid the hope or the fear of an early and considerable increase of our foreign trade inward. Prices of foreign goods, sold for currency, do not respond to the speculative value of gold, which operates as a barrier against imports, and, acting adversely on exchange, continues to draw bullion to this country.

There will be less gold to be paid for duties and less required for foreign goods in the year to come, than for many years past. But the advocates of an inflated paper currency will say that any treatment of this part of our subject (the balance of trade) which ignores the interest on our debt, and the expenditures of our countrymen abroad, must be considered imperfect, and this may be admitted. It is nevertheless fair to assume that the large expenditures of the comparatively wealthy few who visit Europe annually are more than met by the little all of 300,000 immigrants that come to our shores every year. All that can certainly be known in regard to the coming requirement under both heads is this—that it will continue to be about what it has been. The amount of gold required in years past to liquidate the balance of account between our own and foreign countries is shown in numerous tables of statistics. After deducting the uncoined gold and silver—the product of our mines—the demand on the Treasury for coin to settle indebtedness abroad has been very moderate the past year.

During this period the negotiation of American securities in Europe has been limited to a class of bonds of unquestioned character; and there is no good reason to suppose that such negotiations will be discontinued, or proceed on a less liberal scale than of late. If it were possible to absolutely determine all such points to a nicety, the grave financier, educated in the school of caution, would timidly point to the magnitude of our debt abroad as an insuperable obstacle to resumption. To the skeptic, the inflationist, and the financier, there is this to be said: If because of our foreign debt—which would not have been so large had our statesmen and people been wise in time—we cannot resume, the thought of resumption may as well be dismissed from the American mind; for, under any circumstances honorable to our people, our debt abroad is not likely to be less than it is, and it is far from unlikely that it will continue to increase.

Your memorialists are not disposed to doubt the acumen of German and English capitalists who have bought American bonds, whether the issue of the United States, of our own and other States, of our counties, cities, and railroad corporations, since they have paid in currency for these various securities only what they are gradually coming to be worth in gold; always provided they have been bought with a careful discrimination as to quality. European countries are brought into nearness of communication with our own by steam and telegraph, and investments of foreign capital are as conveniently made here as at home. Buyers are governed by two considerations:

1. The amount of interest to be earned; and,

2. By the confidence reposed in the character and integrity of our people. An attempt to resume specie payments, we have every reason to believe, will be met with favor, with sympathy, and with support, wherever our obligations are held abroad; for to the practical European mind, it would be the best evidence which could be given of an upright intent, of an honest purpose. Any other decision of the momentous question would be injurious to our national character and prejudicial to our best interests.

It has been shown that while gold possesses the double character of money and commodity, and is necessary as a standard of value, the uses for it as money are manifold, and its retention in the country is all important, whether we resume specie payments or not.

In the one case, with the balance of trade against the country, our gold reserve could only be maintained by a sufficient advance in the rate of discount, and contraction enough to limit the outflow; or by contraction, pure and simple, if we are to abide the restraints of existing laws.

On the other hand, with a continued suspension of specie payments, an advance in the premium will be the inevitable result; and, with one change succeeding another, unceasing fluctuations in the value of every description of property are certain to follow. Prices in the East, in the West, and in the South are obedient to a common law, which equally affects merchandise from the East and produce from the South and West.

These preliminary observations naturally lead to the consideration of the important and practical question as to the power of the Government to redeem its "solemn pledge," and what amount of gold in the Treasury will suffice to begin and continue redemption of legal tender notes. On this particular point neither theories nor statistics drawn from political economists, and from other ages and peoples, can be received as a guide to just conclusions.

For history does not afford a parallel to our country, so vast in the extent of its domain, so remarkable for its diffusion of intelligence, of wealth, and of all the comforts of life; so full of vital forces, and abounding in diversified industries and in the products of the soil. If we are to reason from analogy, the parallel must be drawn from some experience of our own, and the event is fresh in our memory. During the late war, a British statesman, high in authority, is reported to have said that the rebellion could not be put down, and he expressed an opinion that was very general in diplomatic circles; but, through the courage and constancy of our citizen soldiers, it was put down, and the unity of the States re-established. The people once more are in quest of a great boon, the unity of our monetary system—the coequality of gold, greenbacks and national bank-notes. The way to the desired end is not through devious, intricate or circuitous paths, such as the soldier follows when he flanks his foe, but is by the direct and familiar path that leads to a well-known friend and ally. In the new encounter with cavil and doubt, the faith and the virtue of an intelligent people will again prevail. Meanwhile, all the forces in the field must be carefully utilized and skillfully handled. Whatever policy might have been judicious before, it is vain to talk of contraction now, when three hundred and fifty millions of greenbacks and three hundred millions of national bank notes are employed unceasingly to keep the wheels of an extended commerce in motion. The vantage ground we now occupy has been gained through many vicissitudes of fortune, and through much tribulation. We have reached the verge of success in bringing gold and currency to a par with each other, and it apparently needs but an announcement by the Secretary of the Treasury that legal-tender notes will be paid in gold at an early day to annul the present difference between the two.

When legal tenders are made as good as gold, will the people be less tenacious of them than now? Is it more probable that greenbacks will leave all the diversified channels of trade and flow into the Treasury for redemption, than it is that the blood will forsake all our veins and remain in the heart? Are the people so ignorant of what concerns their welfare as to forget that all are embarked in a common cause, and that unity is essential to stability in our monetary system? If the people are rightly instructed by the press, and doubt and unbelief are not made to take the place of trust and hope, your memorialists are confident that the amount of gold required to perform the work of redemption is greatly overestimated, and that all calculations based upon the experience of small and thickly-settled countries must necessarily be at fault.

With an acknowledged issue of legal tenders, the banks have found it difficult to draw from the circulation over five and twenty millions in a time of most urgent need. With the liquidation that is going on, with the cessation of so many industries, we are about to enter upon new conditions, and money in the form of paper currency may become superabundant. It is impossible to foresee every contingency, and not easy to provide for the unforeseen.

With the product of our mines, and a steady recuperation of strength from the duties on imports, the ability of the Treasury to sustain itself may safely be assumed. Our banks are always in peril if bold, bad men conspire against them. So are our cities, and so are all our possessions. But disaster comes to the bank more frequently from within than without, and the danger is increased rather than diminished by a suspension of salutary laws.

Your memorialists would deem it most unfortunate if all the sacrifices resulting from a great crisis should have been incurred in vain, and the golden opportunity to resume specie payments be lost. If the difficulties and uncertainties are numerous and insurmountable now, when, and under what circumstances, can a favorable change be expected?

In the full belief that the propitious time has arrived, (unless the country is to be engaged in another war,) the following suggestions are presented for the consideration of Congress, viz.:

1. That the purchase of United States bonds be suspended, if not already suspended by the force of circumstances.

2. That the redemption of United States legal tender notes be commenced on the fourth day of May, but that the power of re-issue be continued. That the Sub-Treasury, in New-York, be the appointed place, with liberty to the Department to redeem at other points also, if convenient.

3. That provision be made for the funding of a portion of the greenbacks, if the addition of gold to the other money of the country should appear to render such a measure necessary.

That the National Banking law be amended in the following particulars:

By a more stringent requirement as to the reserve of twenty-five per cent. for the redemption of bank indebtedness, so that the whole shall be in legal-tender notes, and held by the respective banks throughout the Union.

There are two practical defects in the existing law. First, in our city banks, gold coin is counted as a part of the reserve, whether it is or not the property of the bank, and sometimes when it is held as a special deposit. This may satisfy the letter and not the spirit of the law. Again, a country bank is required to hold fifteen per cent. of its indebtedness, and three-fifths of this may be deposited in a city bank. The operation is this: Country banks deposit, with one or more city banks, ten millions dollars. Three-fourths of this deposit are loaned out to the customers of the city banks, and twenty-five hundred thousand dollars (twenty-five per cent. reserve) is made to redeem sixty millions of indebtedness!

A uniform reserve of twenty-five per cent. held by the national banks throughout the country would give them strength at home and lessen the danger of failure whenever the Government undertakes the redemption of its notes. If it is not in the power of 1,600 or 1,800 banks scattered all over the Union to obtain so large an amount of greenbacks, it is not reasonable to fear that with a thousand good uses for money in their business and in their homes, our citizens will part with it in sufficient amount to frustrate the beneficent end in view, merely to gratify a single purpose, and that an evil one.

Your memorialists think it is quite as important that the banks should be supported by a strong reserve in greenbacks as it is that the United States Treasury should be sustained by a vast deposit of gold; but the restraints of law are most irksome to those who oppose specie payments in the one case, while the importance of the other is magnified so as to put it beyond the prospect of an early realization.

To counteract erroneous impressions in regard to the amount of gold necessary to the liquidation of United States notes, the following extract is made from the Bank Statistics of the State of New-York, from 1856 to 1858:

	Liabilities.	Of which Capital.	Specie.
March, 1855.	$235,737,114	$84,831,152	$17,946,432
Dec., 1856.	278,106,728	100,025,798	11,393,302
June, 1857.	287,890,816	103,054,777	14,370,434
Dec., 1857.	252,467,866	107,449,143	29,313,421
March, 1858.	268,715,678	109,587,702	35,071,074

Secondly, a provision for the substitution of gold for greenbacks as a part of the reserve, whenever the success of redemption is fully assured.

In conclusion, your memorialists, as citizens of the State of New-York, animated by her lofty motto, have to regret that the Usury laws of the State are not in accord with the spirit of the age, and as citizens of the Republic, and jealous of its high renown, they are deeply impressed with the belief that its monetary system is not in accord with the teachings of experience and the most enlightened views of political economy, and they urgently pray that Congress will give due heed to their present appeal, in order that our countrymen may be enabled to pursue an honorable and successful competition in foreign markets with the foremost nation of the world; and, in attestation of the reasonableness of their prayer, your memorialists would invite the attention of your honorable bodies to the date and the spirit of the annexed resolve.

Respectfully submitted.

A. A. LOW,
SAM. D. BABCOCK.

Be it enacted, &c., That in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the Government to discharge all just obligations to the public creditors, and to settle conflicting questions and interpretations of the law by virtue of which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared, that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent of all the obligations of the United States not bearing interest, known as United States notes, and of all the interest-bearing obligations, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligations has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money, or in other currency than gold and silver; but none of the said interest-bearing obligations not already due shall be redeemed or paid before maturity, unless at such time as United States notes shall be convertible into coin, at the option of the holder, or unless at such time as the bonds of the United States, bearing a lower rate of interest than the bonds to be redeemed, can be sold at par in coin; and the United States also solemnly pledges its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of United States notes in coin.

JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Vice President of the United States
and President of the Senate.

Approved March 18, 1869.
U. S. GRANT.

MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

The case of Joseph W. Fagnan against Chas. Knox, already reported in THE TIMES, was concluded, yesterday, by a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $5,000. The suit was for malicious prosecution, the defendant having preferred a charge of embezzlement against plaintiff, who was his bookkeeper and cashier. On the trial, the jury acquitted the accused without leaving their seats, and the present suit followed. The defense was that there was probable cause on which to found the criminal charge. The present suit occupied over a week in trial, the evidence being almost exclusively in relation to certain entries in defendant's books, which the latter claimed afforded suspicion of fraud against plaintiff, but which plaintiff claimed could be satisfactorily explained. The cause was tried before Judge Van Vorst and a jury, Mr. John D. Townsend representing plaintiff as counsel, and Ex-Recorder Smith the defendant. On motion of plaintiff's counsel, an extra allowance of $250 was granted.

THE CITY'S POOR.

A DEPUTATION MEETS THE DOCK COMMISSIONERS.

The committee of the members of the new Legislature, appointed with the view of ascertaining what measures can be adopted to give employment to the large number of New-York laborers at present out of work, waited yesterday on the Commissioners of Docks. The members of the delegation present were: Mr. Spencer, (Chairman,) Mr. Coughlan, Mr. Woods, Mr. Biglin, and Mr. Wachner, (Secretary.) They were received by Mr. Westervelt, President, and Mr. Budd, Treasurer of the Board of Docks.

Mr. Spencer explained the purpose of the delegation, and said that to their personal knowledge large numbers of men were out of work. They had been told by the Controller when they waited on him last Friday, that $1,000,000 was authorized by law to be expended by the Commissioners, and they had been also told that with proper effort that amount of bonds could be placed. Their object, therefore, was to ascertain, first, what facilities the Commissioners of Docks had at present for the employment of men; next, what facilities they would have in case this million's worth of bonds was negotiated, and then, what they would do to bridge over the chasm till the Legislature meets.

Mr. Woods briefly supplemented Mr. Spencer's statement. There were, he said, twenty or thirty thousand, or perhaps forty or fifty thousand, men out of employment, beyond what was usual at the present season. Besides, there were men who had never sought public employment, but who were always engaged in manufactories. They were about, he said, to ask the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen to exercise, by a two-thirds vote, their privilege of having work done by the day, instead of by the contract system, which would have the effect of giving the public departments an opportunity of employing men immediately.

Mr. Westervelt replied that the Commissioners of Docks were anxious to employ as many men as possible. They had made arrangements to get to work on the East River side as soon as the canal work ceases, and they expected to be able to employ a good many men in this direction. On the North River side they had been doing all they could, but of course when the ice set in there would be necessarily to some extent a suspension of work. There were some points where he thought they could profitably employ additional force. They were, for instance, going to make what progress they could on the bulk-head wall.

Mr. Woods asked if the Commissioners, keeping in view the necessity of furnishing work to the unemployed, could legitimately expend the authorized million (provided the bonds were negotiated) between this and the 1st of January.

Mr. Westervelt replied that they could not. He thought they could employ 500 or, perhaps, 600 men. Their present force was something over 350.

Mr. Budd said they had an extensive yard in which they could employ carpenters putting up sheds, and give employment to stone-cutters in preparing materials for the Spring. He would guarantee to employ 250 men in this way. He stated, in reply to Mr. Spencer, that the Commissioners had no money at present, but on the contrary were in debt. Judging, however, from the last communication which they had from the Controller, and from his personal assurances, he believed there would not be any trouble about having the pay-rolls properly met. What they wanted was that they should be relieved from the clause which made it obligatory to have all work over $1,000 done by contract, and that half a million should be placed to their credit now and another half million by and by.

Mr. Spencer explained that that was the way in which the delegation proposed to assist the Commissioners, to procure them $1,000,000, and, through the agency of the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, to have the clause in question removed. He remarked that it seemed strange to him that there should be only 350 men employed by the department, contrasted with the extensive offices which they kept, and with the large force of clerks which they employed.

Mr. Budd said that they had only seven clerks, and that the number of Commissioners were now three instead of five. The bureau was no doubt too extensive in proportion to their requirements, but this could not be helped as they held it on lease which would not expire for two years. The rent of the offices, he said, was $18,000 a year.

Having received the renewed assurances of the Commissioners to meet their views as far as possible, the delegates took their leave.

They were, in the next instance, to have waited personally on the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, but an arrangement was subsequently come to whereby they are to meet a joint committee of the two boards to-night at the Union Square Hotel. Meanwhile they will prepare an ordinance having in view the substitution of the day's work for the contract system, to be submitted to the board at their next meeting on Wednesday next.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION SOCIETY.

The expedition of this society, Lieut. Steever commanding, arrived in Beirut from the field in September, after five months' work in Moab. Lieut. Steever having laid before the Advisory Committee at Beirut his maps, sketches, and statements, the committee at once dispatched him to this country, that being deemed the most expeditious method of putting the society here in possession of all the facts, as well as of reorganizing another expedition on a larger scale for the coming season. Lieut. Steever arrived in this country a few days since, and has laid his maps and statements before the Executive Committee. In the five months' work in the fields of Moab results of the highest importance and value have been attained, both in the Geographical and Archæological departments of the expedition. Prof. Paine has made an elaborate study of Nebo and Pisgah. Many ruins have been visited and sketches made, and casts and copies of inscriptions taken, some of which are now on their way to this country. Lieut. Steever, with his corps, has triangulated 600 square miles of territory and filled up the details of an accurate map, on the scale of one inch to the mile, the basis of the English survey. This region of country has been heretofore unexplored. The maps extant, so far as they give details, are meagre and utterly unreliable. Moab and Bashan are full of rivers, most of which have never before been visited by any modern traveler. A public meeting will soon be called in this City under the auspices of the Geographical Society, of which Judge Daly is President. This meeting will be addressed by Lieut. Steever and distinguished gentlemen of this City. The plans and purposes of the Palestine Exploration Society will then be made public, and the magnitude and importance of this great American enterprise be presented. Additional subscriptions have lately been received, and much interest is excited by the results already achieved.

THE BARROOM MURDER IN JERSEY CITY.

The physicians in attendance on Patrick Larkin, the old man who was knocked down with a hatchet in a saloon on the corner of Railroad avenue and Coles street, Jersey City, on Wednesday last, have given up hopes of his recovery. The unfortunate man failed rapidly yesterday, and inflammation has set in. The number and character of the wounds makes it seem mysterious how he has survived so long. No clue has been obtained by which the perpetrator can be traced. The young man who was arrested on suspicion has been discharged, and the only evidence, besides the condition of the dying man, is the lather's hatchet, thousands of which are in use, both by lathers and in stores. No theory is offered, other than the robbery as the cause of the murder, and the net proceeds of that was an old silver watch, of the kind known as a "bull's eye," worth about $10, and the contents of the till, which was stolen by the murderer, and carried about four blocks in the direction of the Cortlandt Street Ferry-house to New-York, whither the thief and murderer doubtless fled. The proprietor of the saloon says that he took all the money out of the till the night before, and he does not think there was over a dollar in pennies and scrip in the till. A number of persons who have lost hatchets have called at the Police Station, but no one has identified the one used by the murderer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, Assistant District Attorney H. Russell prosecuting, James McKenzie pleaded guilty to an attempt at petit larceny from the person. Two years and six months in State Prison.... Robert B. Adams, bar-tender in the saloon, No. 201 South street, charged with having inflicted serious injuries on Patrick Dillon, on the 23d October, was found guilty, and sent to State Prison for two years.... George Chilvers, who stole the property which William A. Lounsberry was convicted of receiving, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.... John Hogan pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was sent to the Penitentiary for seven months.... Edward Walsh, James Burns, and John Moore pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and were each sent to State Prison for two years and six months.... Joseph Smith pleaded guilty to larceny from the person, and was sent to the House of Refuge.... David Pender pleaded guilty to petit larceny from the person. Two years in the Penitentiary.... John Fisher, alias "Uhck," Ida M. Shuster, and Mary E. Lewis pleaded guilty to larceny and receiving stolen goods. Fisher was sent to State Prison for two years and six months and the women for two years.... Thomas Johnson pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. Two years and six months in State Prison.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

ESTIMATES OF 1874 REDUCED.

APPLICATION FROM WOMEN FOR WORK—DEBATE ON CONTINGENCIES.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday, to receive reports of the various committees on the estimates of the Board of Apportionment for the year 1874. All the members were present except Messrs. McCafferty and [illegible]. Several heads of departments occupied seats in the body of the chamber. After the minutes of the previous session were approved, the clerk read the following communication from one of the officers of the International Women's Association of this City:

To his Honor the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: We respectfully call your attention to the following facts:

That whereas, ample provision has been made for employing the working men so protection has been awarded to procure employment for the thousands of working women of this City, now idle and destitute, roaming about the streets looking for bread.

And we do most respectfully request your honorable body to at once organize a bureau of industry for women for the manufacture of every class of underclothing and other useful garments, to be sold at market rates, the surplus of difference between the cost and production to be handed over to the sewing-women who shall be engaged in the work.

Said industry to be conducted by voluntary management of women, or under the direction of the "Woman's Aid Society," or in any manner deemed most speedy and efficient by your honorable body.

We further hope and believe that the noble men who responded so generously to aid the afflicted people of Chicago and Memphis will find ways and means to save our unhappy wives and daughters from starvation, and for which we humbly pray.

By request of the Federal Council of the I. W. A. of New-York, Nov. 24, 1873, per committee of G. W. Maddox, W. H. Carsey, and Helen M. Walton.

The communication was placed on file.

Police Commissioner Smith presented an estimate of $120,000 to maintain a Police force in that portion of Westchester County which has been annexed to this City, and also an estimate of $70,000 for keeping the streets of the new wards created by the annexation in a clean condition. The Commissioner said his department would be obliged for the present to retain the Police force of the towns annexed, and as the estimate of $190,000 for Police purposes and street cleaning might not be sufficient, the department might, at a future day, be compelled to call for more money.

The estimates were referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

The committees to whom the estimates for 1874 were referred then presented various reports. The estimates for City and County Courts were presented in a report which recommended that the sum of $8,000 be added for the salary of the Police Justice of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, embracing that portion of Westchester County which has been annexed, and $10,000 for the salaries of stenographers and clerks to such Justice. The report also recommended that $18,000 be appropriated for like purposes for the Civil Court of the two new wards. The report was adopted.

The committee to whom was referred Commissioner Van Vort's estimates for the Department of Public Works reported in favor of increasing the item for lamps and gas from $750,000 to $800,000, the item for free floating baths from $9,000 to $12,000, the item for removing obstructions from streets and avenues from $2,500 to $5,000, and the item for street repairs and repairs to stone pavements from [illegible] to [illegible]. When the report was read, Alderman Ottendorfer said that Mr. Van Nort was apparently content with his original estimate, and he did not think that there was any necessity to alter it.

Alderman Reilly replied that the additional appropriations were right and proper. There were hundreds of laborers waiting for some employment, and there were also 300 miles of streets which required repairs. He hoped the report would be passed unanimously.

Alderman Van Schaick said he had heard that a bill would probably be introduced in the next Legislature, authorizing the replacement of the Belgian pavement in this City, in place of the wooden pavement, the property-owners and the City to equally share the expense. If such an act should be passed it might require the expenditure of additional sums in the estimates. The report was then adopted, Mr. Ottendorfer voting in the negative, and Mr. Vance being excused from voting, on the ground that the estimates might come before him as a member of the Board of Apportionment.

The Committee on the Estimates of the Legislative Department presented a report in favor of a reduction of $6,000, and also that the salaries of the Mayor's office and the contingencies of the Permit Bureau be reduced from $59,500 to $47,[illegible]. The report was adopted.

Alderman Monheimer, however, after consultation with several members, moved that the vote be reconsidered. He said the report, as approved, cut off the clerks of the board from being paid.

Alderman Ottendorfer said that some of the clerks of the board were paid for extra services in the Board of County Canvassers. He did not believe there should be any sinecure positions in the board.

Alderman Monheimer replied that the clerks employed at the meetings of the County Canvassers were entitled to be paid.

Alderman Van Schaick here moved that the estimates of $193,500 for the Legislative Department, and $59,500 for the Mayoralty, as approved by the Board of Apportionment, be adopted. The motion was carried.

The estimates of the Finance Department were then taken up, and the committee to whom they were referred recommended that a reduction of $[illegible],000 be made. The report of the committee, which was signed by Aldermen Van Schaick, Kehr, and Morris, is as follows:

The Committee on Finance of the Board of Aldermen respectfully report that they have carefully considered and investigated the provisional estimate of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the requirements of the Finance Department for the next ensuing financial year, and have arrived at the opinion that the aforesaid estimate should be reduced $40,800.

The Controller claims a net decrease in his department for 1874 of $2,010 69, although he says the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments has been added to it this year, and the volume of business generally largely increased by the charter. The following shows in what accounts increases and decreases have been made, and will further show that an increased amount for salaries is asked for of nearly $35,000:

Account.	Decrease.	Increase.
Cleaning markets	$1,939 00	------
Charges on arrears of taxes and assessments	10,000 00	------
Legal expenses Finance Department	15,000 00	------
Rents	8,150 00	------
Revision of taxes on church property	12,010 69	------
Chamberlain's office, (for eight months)	------	$10,000
Salaries Department of Finance, (including salaries Bureau of Assessments for eight months)	------	[illegible]
Total	$45,0[illegible] 69	[illegible]
Net decrease for 1874		$2,010 69
Increase of salaries 1874 over 1873		[illegible]
Deduct four months' salaries Bureau of Assessments not included in 1873, say at rate of $25,000 per annum		8,333
Actual increase for salaries		[illegible]

Provision is made in the estimate of $[illegible],000 for the salary of a Deputy Controller, as required by law. This place having been vacant for some two years, your committee are of the opinion that this amount could be saved in the future. The office of Collector of Assessments, salary $6,000 per annum, has been vacant for some time.

There appears to be vacancies in the department (salaries for which are provided in the estimate) amounting to some $20,000 per annum.

It appears there are not far from 200 appointments in the personal gift of the Controller at salaries ranging from $8,000 down to $600 per annum, each of which can be removed at his pleasure, and the salaries increased or diminished at his will.

The estimate provides $15,000 for contingencies in Controller's office, and $20,000 for examiners, assistants, experts, &c., in investigating work, claims, and accounts. It seems to your committee that this amount of $35,000 is more than ample for purposes named.

When the report was read Alderman Ottendorfer said that he did not sign it, although he was a member of the committee. He was in favor of cutting down the estimate $20,000 or $25,000 but not more. As to that portion of the report which recommended that the office of Deputy Controller be abolished, he would remind his colleagues that the board had no power over the matter, because the office was beyond their control.

Alderman Van Schaick said that at the meeting of the committee, Mr. Ottendorfer was in favor of reducing the estimates about $25,000. His colleague, Alderman Koch, however, desired to have the aggregate sum of $70,000 stricken out. The only information before the committee was that embodied in the estimates, and after a careful examination he had come to the conclusion that the Controller had asked $25,000 more for salaries in 1874 than in the present year. In regard to the suggestion in the report that the office of Deputy Controller ought to be abolished, he thought it was a correct one, inasmuch as it had been vacant during the past two years—the previous incumbent, Mr. Storrs, being rated as a clerk. If the office could remain vacant for two years it could remain vacant longer, and thus a salary of $[illegible],000 a year could be saved to this City. He did not mean to call into question either the ability or integrity of the Controller; but he thought it was too much for one man to have absolute control of 200 offices. He knew of one man in the Finance Department who received a salary of $2,500 a year, who did not perform three hours' work a day. No man under the Controller dared to dot an "i" or cross a "t" without his consent, and if he did he might be removed or have his salary reduced.

The report was then adopted, Mr. Ottendorfer voting in the negative.

A report of a committee in favor of reducing the estimate of the Department of Taxes, from [illegible] to $140,000, was approved.

The report of the Committee on the Estimates of the Board of Health was then presented. The report recommended a reduction in the amount for salaries from [illegible] to $75,000, and the contingent expenses from [illegible] to $10,000; the law expenses from [illegible] to $4,000. The total amount of the reductions was [illegible]—the original estimate being [illegible].

Alderman Van Schaick defended the original estiducts. He said that the Board of Health was composed of skillful gentlemen, whose efforts had kept disease from the City last Summer. They were continually engaged in protecting the health of the City, and he thought they should receive the amount they asked.

Alderman Billings thought the estimate was reasonable. He did not believe that the gentlemen who composed the Health Board would ask for more than they required.

Alderman Ottendorfer said that some of the items should be explained, as they appeared to be open to objection.

The report was then put and lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Cooper, Flanagan, Kehr, Koch, McCafferty, and Reilly—6.

Negative—Aldermen Falconer, Billings, Lysaght, Morris, Van Schaick, and Ottendorfer—6.

The report was then sent back to the committee for reconsideration.

Reports of committees recommending that the estimates of the Department of Charities and Correction, the Fire Department, and the Department of Buildings be approved were adopted.

The estimates of $500,000 for "City contingencies," as passed by the Board of Apportionment, were then taken up, and the committee to whom they were referred recommended a reduction of $300,000.

Alderman Ottendorfer hoped the original estimate would be approved, because the amount asked would probably become necessary.

Alderman Van Schaick said he was in favor of the report. If, as was supposed, the Board of Apportionment was composed of four gentlemen, he might have a different opinion, but he believed it was composed of only one man and that man was the Controller. The Mayor and Commissioner Wheeler, who were also members, did what Mr. Green told them to do, so that the Controller had a majority of the Board. He believed the only independent man in the Board was President Vance.

Alderman Billings thought that the amount should be expended only upon a concurrent vote of the Board of Apportionment, otherwise he would not be willing to vote for the estimates. It might be necessary to take a portion of the money to meet the expenses of the annexed territory.

Alderman Flanagan moved that the estimate be fixed at $195,000, and the motion was adopted.

The estimates of the Department of Parks were then approved, and the following increase was made: The item for the government of parks, from $500,000 to $502,000; the item for gas, from $58,000 to $63,000; and the item for repairs of sea wall and Battery, from $7,500 to $10,000.

The estimates of the Board of Education were increased as follows: Rents, repairs, and supplies to buildings, from $472,500 to $392,500; purchasing sites and erecting new school buildings, from $400,000 to $450,000; alterations to buildings, &c., from $200,000 to $220,000, and also $82,000 for the Normal College building.

The estimates for the Law Department, the College of the City of New-York, and for printing, stationery, and blank-books were passed as originally presented.

Alderman Koch offered a resolution that Mr. Vance as a member of the Board of Apportionment, should uphold the action of their board in regard to the estimates.

Alderman Ottendorfer said that Mr. Vance should be allowed to act in accordance with his own convictions.

Alderman Kehr was of opinion that Mr. Vance ought to present the feelings of the Aldermen in the Board of Apportionment.

The resolution was then laid over, after which the board adjourned.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met yesterday, but adjourned for want of a quorum.

OBITUARY.

M. DE METZ.

The London *Times* of Nov. 12 has the following: "We have to record to-day the death of one of these practical philanthropists who, when they die, leave their mark on their country, if not on the age in which their lot is cast—we refer to M. Frédéric Auguste De Metz, the founder of that Reformatory School at Mettray, in France, which has served to so great an extent as a model for all our educational efforts in that direction during the last thirty years. He has just died, calmly and quietly, in the midst of the din and stir of the political crisis through which France has been passing at the age of seventy-seven. The story of the life of M. De Metz, like that of most followers of peaceful pursuits, is a very uneventful one. Born in the month of May, 1796, he studied law, became an advocate, and was made successively *Juge d'Instruction*, Vice President of the Chamber of Correctional Police, and, finally, a *Conseiller à la Cour*. In 1836 he was sent on a mission to the United States, in order to carry on an inquiry supplemental to that of M. De Tocqueville, into the practical working of the penitentiary system. Returning to his native country, he commenced in 1839, those philanthropic studies and efforts which have since that time made his name known as a social reformer. It was at the commencement of the following year that, together with his old fellow-laborer, M. De Bretignières de Courteilles, M. De Metz laid the foundations of his 'colony' (as he called it) of Mettray, near Tours. We need not here stop to describe this agricultural penitentiary, as its general features have been painted by almost every English traveler in France since that time, and the services which it has rendered to the cause of social improvement were more than once acknowledged by Lord Brougham in his place in the House of Lords. The reports of the institution at Mettray which have been published annually, we believe, since that time, show that several thousand children, many of whom would have been ruined by prison life, have passed under his hands, and by his judicious training have become useful members of society; and his labors have been rewarded by those 'decorations' and honors which France has in store for her most meritorious sons. Besides his reports on the colony of Mettray, M. De Metz was the author of several works on the subjects which he had so nearly at heart, and which he had studied so carefully, both in theory and in practice."

MR. ALEXANDER ANDREWS.

The London *Standard* of Nov. 12 says: "Mr. Alexander Andrews, the author of a well-known 'History of British Journalism,' and other works, died on Sunday last, after a lingering illness, at his residence in Albion Grove, Stoke Newington. Mr. Andrews was born on the 4th of August, 1824. In early life he began to contribute to periodical literature, his first articles appearing weekly for some years in the *Mirror*. Subsequently he wrote a series of papers for *Bentley's Miscellany*, the *New Monthly Magazine*, *London Society*, *Chambers's Magazine*, and *Notes and Queries*. In 1856 he wrote *The Eighteenth Century* published by Chapman & Hall; but his principal work was the *History of British Journalism*, published in two volumes by Mr. Bentley, in 1856. Ten years ago Mr. Andrews commenced a publication called the *Newspaper Press*, intended as a medium of communication for all persons connected with the newspaper press, and as a review of journalistic law."

VICE ADMIRAL CECILLE.

Vice Admiral Cecille, *grand officier* of the Legion of Honor, has just died at Saint Malo, aged 86. He was for some time a member of the National Assembly, and a Senator. It was he who opened the French trade with China by founding the French station at Canton.

YOUTHFUL OPIUM-EATERS.

The Xenia (Ohio) *Gazette* of Nov. 18 has the following concerning two recent inmates of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home: "Two opium-eating boys were recently sent to the Soldiers' Orphans' Home from the northern part of Ohio. As long as the drug lasted they were content to eat and sleep under the guardianship of the State; but when their supply of the drug was exhausted they ran away. Their guardian writes to the Superintendent that some time ago the older brother put the younger in bed, tucked paper around and over him, and sold the paper, and with the proceeds of the sale purchased opium to satisfy their cravings."

CONTROLLER'S RECEIPTS.

Controller Green reports the following payments into the City and County Treasury yesterday: From taxes of 1873 and water rents, $389,417 16; from arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, from collection of assessments and interest; from market rents and fees, $1,102 50; from rents, $1,874 10; from permits for connecting with sewers and drains, $210; from sales of pipe, $299 23; from sales Department of Parks, $200; from licenses Mayor's office, from sales *City Record*, $12 19. Total,

THE HARLEM BOILER EXPLOSION.

The inquest on the late boiler explosion in Harlem was continued yesterday before Coroner liam Johnson, engineer, residing at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, had charge of the boiler one day and gave it up in consequence of not ran both boiler and the hoisting thought it was a good boiler. He back of the boiler, which was blown piece of iron shown him as belonging Henry E. White, engineer at Pain's frequently watched the boiler. Saw playing with the gauge. Witness and told the boy to mind his business ger that the boiler would explode, no attention to him. He also father, who told the boy to attend Witness immediately left the vi- explosion. When he went back to his fireman that he feared the boiler not attended to. On reaching home girls not to pass in the vicinity of on the way to their school. Had ex- previous to the explosion, and eighteen inches long. The boiler tested, and ought to have been glass tubular gauge. Adam Cam- the testimony given by his broth- had never been tested. He good boiler. Patrick Henry War- ified that he had charge of the and supposed it was defective. have been tested. Isaac F. Fel- the boy Daggett in charge of inquest was then adjourned until

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 24.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200	Western Union	61⅞	400	Lake Shore	70⅝
700	do.	62	700	do. ....c.	70½
400	do.	62⅛	200	do.	70½
1200	do.	62⅜	200	do.	70⅜
200	do.	62⅜	200	do. ....c.	70⅝
500	do.	62⅜	200	do.	70¾
500	do.	62¼	100	do.	70¾
100	do. ....c.	62¼	200	do.	70⅞
200	do.	62¼	200	do. ....c.	71
400	do.	62⅜	200	do.	70⅞
600	do.	62½	200	do. ....s3.	70½
500	do.	62⅝	300	do.	70⅝
200	do.	62⅝	100	do.	70⅝
500	do.	62⅜	400	do. ....c.	70⅝
100	do. ....c.	62⅝	500	do.	70⅝
400	do.	63	500	do.	70⅞
700	do.	63⅛	200	do.	70⅞
300	do.	63¼	200	do. ....b3.	71
200	do.	63⅛	100	do.	70⅞
500	do.	63	500	do. ....b10.	71⅛
500	do.	62⅞	200	do.	71
300	do.	63	100	do.	70⅞
500	do.	63⅛	600	do.	70⅞
200	do.	63	400	do.	70⅞
700	Pacific Mail	28¾	300	do.	71
200	do.	29	400	do. ....c.	71
100	do.	29⅛	200	do. ....c.	71⅛
200	do.	29⅛	10	do. ....c.	71¼
400	do.	29⅜	300	do.	71⅛
100	Rock Island ....c.	88⅝	400	do.	71
100	do.	89⅛	100	do.	70⅞
500	N. Y. C. & Hudson	88⅜	500	do. ....s3.	70¾
200	do. ....c.	88⅜	200	do.	70⅞
200	do.	88⅜	1700	Union Pacific	21⅛
800	do.	88⅞	300	do.	21⅜
300	do. ....c.	88⅞	200	do. ....c.	21⅜
400	do.	88¾	1000	do.	21⅜
100	do.	89	10	do.	21¼
700	do. ....c.	89⅛	600	do.	21⅜
300	do.	89⅛	700	do.	21½
200	do.	89⅛	300	do.	21⅜
100	do.	89¼	300	North-western	43⅜
200	do. ....c.	89	100	do.	43⅝
100	do.	88	300	do.	43⅞
200	Ohio & Miss. ....c.	24⅛	500	do.	44
200	do.	24⅛	100	do.	44¼
200	do.	24⅜	100	do.	44⅜
800	do.	24⅜	100	do.	44⅜
100	do.	24¾	500	Tol. & Wabash	41⅜
200	do. ....b3.	24¾	200	do. ....c.	41⅜
100	do. ....c.	24¾	700	do.	41½
200	do. ....s3.	24¾	100	do.	41⅞
500	do.	24⅝	100	do. ....b3.	42
200	do.	24½	400	do.	42
200	C., C. & I. C.	21¾	300	do. ....c.	42
100	do. ....c.	21¾	200	do. ....c.	42⅛
100	do. ....b3.	21⅞	100	St Paul ....c.	31
100	do.	21¾	100	do.	31⅛
100	do. ....c.	21⅝	200	do. ....s3.	31⅛
200	do.	21⅞	200	do.	31⅜
100	do.	22	100	do.	31½
200	do.	22⅛	700	do.	31¾
300	do.	21⅞			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, reg. ....b. c.	114½	$20,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 coup.	108½
10,000	U. S. 5-20 coup., '64	110			

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000	Mo. 6s ....b. c.	87½	300	Un. Pac. ....b. c.	21⅜
5,000	N. Y. St. 7s, B. L. Reg.	104	200	do. ....c.	21⅜
1,000	Long Dock Bs.	90¾	200	do. ....s3.	21¼
1,000	do.	90½	100	do.	21¼
2,000	M. So. S. F. Bs.	100	100	do.	21⅜
1,000	C. & T. S. F. Bs.	100	200	do.	21⅜
1,000	L. Sh. C. C. Bs.	92	100	do. ....c.	21¼
1,000	L. Sh. C. R. Bs.	92	300	do.	21⅜
3,000	Con. P. G. Bds.	92	100	do.	21¼
1,000	do.	91⅝	100	do. ....b3.	21⅜
1,000	do. ....b3.	91⅝	1400	do.	21½
8,000	Un. Pac. 1st.	79	2600	do.	21⅝
1,000	do.	79¼	40	L. Sh. & M. So.	70½
5,000	do.	79⅛	300	do. ....b. c.	70¾
3,000	U. P. 10s, Inc. c.	58	600	do.	70⅞
1,000	H. & St. J. 8s, C.	75	200	do. ....b3.	70⅞
4,000	Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div.	81½	500	do.	70¾
18,000	O. & M. C. S. F.	88½	200	do. ....c.	70¾
1,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st.	102	100	do.	70⅞
6,000	O. & M. 2d.	70	300	do.	70⅝
5,000	St. L. & I. M. 2d.	70½	300	do.	70¾
1,000	M. & St. P. 7s, G.	75	500	do.	70⅝
1,000	M. & St. P. 1st, La C. Div.	85	400	do.	70¾
5,000	T., Peo. & W., 1st. W. D.	70⅝	100	do. ....s3.	71
10,000	Cen. So. 1st. b. c.	55	500	do.	71¼
7	Am. Ex. Bk. ....b. c.	100	200	do. ....c.	71⅛
300	Con. Coal ....b. c.	45	600	do.	71⅛
100	do.	45⅛	600	do.	71⅛
100	do. ....b3.	45	100	do.	71¼
5	American Exp.	58⅛	100	do. ....c.	71¼
100	do. ....b. c.	57	100	do.	71⅜
100	U. S. Exp. ....b. c.	58⅛	100	do.	71⅜
50	do. ....b. c.	58⅛	700	do. ....b3.	71½
10	Adams Exp. b. c.	83½	1000	do.	71½
12	do.	83⅜	400	Panama ....b. c.	80
50	do.	83	200	do.	81
110	Erie Pref. ....b. c.	66	100	Chic. & R. I. b. c.	89⅝
100	do.	67	100	do.	89½
1200	W. T. Tel. ....b. c.	62⅞	225	Chic. & Alt. b. c.	92½
900	do.	63	100	C. & A. Pf. ....b. c.	95
1000	do.	63⅛	20	do.	96
100	do. ....c.	63⅛	100	P. M. S. S. Co. b. c. c.	29¼
200	do.	63¼	100	do.	29¼
500	do.	63⅜	100	do.	29⅜
200	do.	63¼	300	do.	29¾
600	do.	63⅛	800	do.	29⅞
100	do.	62⅞	200	do.	30
400	do.	63	100	do.	30⅛
500	do.	62⅞	300	do.	30¼
100	do. ....b3.	63	200	do.	30½
500	do.	63	250	do.	31
400	do.	63⅛	700	do.	30⅞
400	do.	63¼	200	do.	30½
100	do. ....c.	63¼	100	do. ....c.	31
500	do.	63¼	100	do. ....s3.	31
300	do.	63½	100	do.	31
200	do.	63½	200	do. ....b3.	31⅛
100	do.	63⅝	500	M. & St. P. ....b. c.	31¼
200	do.	63⅝	25	do.	31⅜
500	do.	63⅜	300	do.	31¾
200	do.	63⅝	200	do.	31½
300	C. & N. W. b. c. b3.	44	100	do.	31⅜
600	do.	44	300	do.	31⅜
10	C. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	65½	100	do.	31⅝
100	do.	64½	100	do.	31¾
100	do. ....b60.	65½	100	M. & St. P. Pf. b. c.	55
5	do.	64½	100	do.	54¾
50	do.	64¼	100	B., H. & E. ....b. c.	1½
200	do.	64⅛	100	Pac. R. of Mo.	30
200	N. Y. C. & H. ....b. c.	88⅝	200	Tol. & W. ....b. c.	42¼
200	do.	88⅞	200	do.	42¼
100	do. ....b3.	89	200	do. ....b60.	43
1800	do.	89	200	do.	42¼
500	do.	89⅛	100	do.	42⅛
200	do. ....c.	89⅛	200	do.	42¼
400	do.	89	200	do.	42⅜
100	do. ....c.	89	100	do.	42½
100	do.	88⅞	100	D., L. & W. ....b. c.	91½
100	do.	89	200	do.	91¾
300	do.	89	100	St. L. K. C. & N. Pref.	28
100	do. ....b3.	89½	200	O. & Miss. ....b. c.	24⅝
500	do.	89½	300	do.	24¾
200	do.	89¼	200	do.	24⅝
300	do.	89⅜	100	do. ....c.	24½
100	do.	89⅜	300	do.	24⅝
200	do. ....c.	89¼	300	C., C. & I. C. b. c.	22¼
200	Harlem ....b. c.	111¾	100	do.	22⅛
400	C. & P. Gu. ....b. c.	80	100	do.	22
10	N. J. Cen. ....b. c.	92	200	do.	22¼
			300	do. ....s3.	22⅛
			200	Han. & St. Jos.	23
			20	do.	23½
			200	do. ....b. c.	23
			50	do.	23½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 AND 2:15 P. M.

$50,000	U. S. 6s, R., '81 ....b. c.	114½	$14,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	114¼
1,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62	108½	30,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68 ....2¼.	113½
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65 ....2¼.	110¼	4,000	U. S. 10-40 R.	108
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	113½	6,000	U. S. 10-40 C.	108
2,000	do. ....2¼.	113½	17,000	do.	108⅛
12,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67 ....2¼.	113⅜	1,000	do. ....b. c.	108⅛
			50,000	U. S. 5s, C. '81	109⅛
			50,000	do. ....2¼.	109

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

500	West. Un. Tel.	63⅞	200	Pittsburg	80
200	do. ....b3.	64	100	N. Y. C. & Hud.	89⅝
100	do.	63⅞	200	do.	89½
200	do.	63¾	800	do.	89⅜
100	do.	63⅝	300	do.	89¼
300	do.	63½	200	do.	89⅛
300	do.	63⅜	1000	St. Paul	32
200	do.	63¼	600	do.	31⅞
100	do.	63½	100	do. ....c.	31⅞
800	do.	63⅜	100	do. ....s3.	31¾
100	do. ....s3.	63⅜	100	do. ....s3.	31½
300	do.	63½	100	St. Paul Pf.	54¾
200	do.	63⅜	300	C., C. & I. C.	22⅛
100	do. ....b3.	63⅛	500	do.	22
700	do.	63½	100	Tol. & Wab.	42⅝
800	do.	63⅜	200	do. ....b10.	42¾
100	Pacific Mail	31⅛	100	do.	42¾
400	do.	31¼	100	do.	42⅞
100	do.	31⅛	600	do.	43⅛
200	do.	31	200	do.	43¼
300	do.	30⅞	300	do.	43¼
50	do.	30⅝	100	do.	43
500	do.	30⅝	400	do. ....s3.	43
25	do.	30¾	200	do. ....b3.	43
300	do.	30¼	300	do.	43
100	do.	30½	100	do.	43⅛
300	do.	30⅜	500	do.	43⅜
100	do.	30¼	100	do.	43¼
100	do.	30¼	50	do.	43⅛
200	Erie	43	200	do.	43
500	do.	43½	200	do. ....b3.	43¼
200	Erie Pf.	67⅛	150	do. ....s3.	43⅛
500	Lake Shore	71½	100	do.	43
100	do. ....s3.	71½	300	Rock Island ....b30.	90
200	do.	71⅝	300	do.	89⅝
100	do.	71⅜	300	do.	89½
100	do.	71¼	200	do.	89¼
800	do.	71¼	300	do.	89⅝
700	do.	71¼	300	do.	89¾
300	do.	71⅜	5	Morris & Essex	89½
400	do. ....s3.	71⅜	75	H. & St. J. Pf. ....b30.	31
300	do. ....c.	71⅜	100	do.	30½
100	do.	71	200	Han. & St. Jo.	23
25	Union Pacific	21⅛	100	Del., L. & W.	92
200	do. ....c.	21½	200	do.	91¾
3100	do.	21½	100	do.	91⅝
100	do. ....s3.	21½	200	do.	91⅞
200	North-western	44⅛	100	Ohio & Miss.	24⅞
100	do.	44¼	400	do. ....b3.	25
100	do.	44½	200	do.	25
200	do.	44¾	300	do.	24⅞
100	do. ....b3.	45	200	do.	24¾
500	do.	45	200	do.	24⅞
300	do. ....b60.	45½	20	do.	25
500	do.	44¾	500	do.	24¾
500	North-western Pf.	65	300	do. ....c.	24⅝
100	do.	65¾			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	U. P. 1st ....b. c.	79½	300	Panama R. ....b. c.	85
5,000	U. P. 10s, Inc.	58	100	do.	84½
2,000	Long D'k Bs.	90¾	200	Un. Pac. R. ....b. c.	21½
1,000	Ohio & M. 2d.	70	100	do.	21½
1,000	C. C. & I. C. 1st.	81	500	do.	21⅜
1,000	Gt. West. 2d.	76	200	do.	21⅜
1,000	C. P. G. Bs. 2d.	91½	700	do. ....s3.	21¼
1,000	W. U. Tel. Bs.	88	45	do.	21¾
10,000	do. ....b. c.	88	50	Illinois Cen. R.	97½
5	Del. & Hud. C.	107½	13	Clev. & Pitts. G'd.	90
10	do. ....b. c.	108	400	Chi. & N. W. ....b. c.	44½
200	Con. Coal of Md.	44½	200	do.	44¼
100	do.	44½	100	do.	44¼
1400	W. U. Tel. ....b. c.	63¼	200	do.	44⅜
100	do. ....b3.	63¾	300	do.	44⅜
200	do.	63¼	200	do.	44½
500	do.	63⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	65⅛
1100	do.	63	100	do. b. c. b60.	65½
1100	do.	63	5	C., C., C. & I. R.	66
900	do.	62⅞	65	N. J. Cen. R.	92⅜
400	do.	63	100	Chi. & R. I. ....b. c. b3.	89½
100	do.	63	14	do.	89⅜
100	do. ....c.	63¼	100	do.	90
100	do. ....c.	63¼	200	do.	89⅞
100	do.	63¼	100	M. & St. P. ....b. c.	31¼
400	do. ....s3.	63¼	100	do.	31⅜
100	do.	63⅛	100	M. & St. P. Pf.	55
100	do.	63¼	500	Tol., W. & W. ....b. c.	42⅞
500	do.	63¼	100	do. ....b3.	43⅛
100	do.	63	200	Del., Lack. & W.	91⅞
100	Quicksilver Pref.	27	30	P., Ft. W. & C. G. b. c.	88
100	P. M. S. S. Co. b. c.	30½	100	Chi. & Alton ....b. c.	95
200	do.	30¼	100	Ohio & Miss. ....b3.	24⅝
200	do.	30¼	25	Ohio & Miss. Pref.	24¾
200	do.	30⅛	100	H. & St. Jo. R.	53
100	U. S. Ex. ....b. c.	58	400	Mann. & Bar. ....b. c.	27
100	N. Y. C. & H. ....b. c.	89¼	35	C. & Ch. ....b. c.	58
400	do.	89¼	21	N. Y. N. H. & H. b. c.	124
200	do.	89¼	100	Pac. R. of Mo. b. c.	30
200	do. ....b3.	89⅛			
300	do.	89			
200	L. S. & M. So. b. c.	71	100	[illegible] b. c.	88
400	do. ....c.	71⅛	100	Alb. & Sus. R. b. c.	86
900	do.	71	150	C., C. & I. C. b. c.	22
100	do. ....b3.	71⅛	34	Harlem R.	112
200	do. ....c.	71	100	do. ....b. c.	112
200	do.	71	100	Mar. L. & Mining	7
200	do.	71⅛			

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

300	Western Union	63	100	Harlem	112¼
200	do.	63½	200	Union Pacific	21½
200	do. ....c.	63⅛	200	do.	21⅝
300	do.	63¼	100	do. ....b3.	21¾
100	do. ....b3.	63½	100	do.	21¾
200	do.	63⅜	2600	do.	21⅝
100	do.	63½	300	do. ....s3.	21⅝
200	do.	63¼	1200	do.	21⅝
500	do.	63¼	200	do. ....s3.	21¾
100	do.	63	2300	do.	21¾
500	do.	62⅞	500	do. ....b3.	21⅞
100	do. ....c.	62¾	1000	do. ....b30.	22⅛
100	do.	62¾	100	N. J. Central	92½
200	do.	62⅞	100	do. ....b3.	93
400	do.	63¼	100	North-western	44⅜
100	do.	63⅛	200	do.	44¼
100	do.	63¼	100	do.	44⅛
600	do.	63⅜	100	do.	44⅜
100	do. ....b3.	63¼	100	do.	44⅛
300	do.	63⅛	100	do.	44⅛
900	do.	63⅛	300	do.	44
500	N. Y. C. & H.	89	200	Del., L. & W. ....b3.	92
100	do.	88⅝	100	do. ....b30.	92¼
300	do.	89¼	100	do.	92
200	do.	89⅛	22	Morris & Essex	90
100	do.	89	200	St. Paul	31½
200	do.	89	400	do.	31⅝
100	Consol. Coal ....b3.	45	200	do.	31½
100	Pacific Mail	30⅝	200	do.	31⅜
100	do. ....c.	30⅝	100	do.	31¾
300	do.	30½	300	do.	31⅞
200	do.	30¾	100	Ohio & Miss.	24¾
100	do.	30¾	100	do.	24⅝
400	do. ....s3.	30½	200	do.	24¾
300	do.	30⅛	100	do.	24⅞
1100	do.	30⅛	200	Han. & St. Jo.	22¾
100	Rock Island	89⅛	500	Tol. & Wab.	43½
100	do.	89⅜	600	do.	43⅛
100	do. ....b3.	89½	200	do.	43
100	Lake Shore	71⅛	200	do.	42⅝
100	do. ....b3.	71⅛	300	do.	43
200	do. ....s3.	71	100	do. ....b3.	43⅛
500	do.	71	200	do.	43¼
500	do.	71⅛	200	do.	43⅛
100	do.	71⅛	300	C., C. & I. C.	22
300	do. ....c.	71⅛	100	do.	21⅞
200	do.	71	200	do.	22
600	do.	71¼	100	do. ....b5.	22½
1100	do.	71⅛			
600	do.	71⅛			

MONDAY, Nov. 24—P. M.

The sales of Gold fell off ⅝ ℘ cent. from Saturday's last price, and the Cuban news of the day is supposed to be less warlike. Another influence at work against the upward Gold movement is the improved tone of the London market, where Money is reported 2 ℘ cent. per annum below the Bank rate. The Bank rate itself will probably be reduced in the course of the week to 7, if not to 6 ℘ cent. Both the English and American Funds are reported strong by Cable this Afternoon.

The lower rates of discount on 60 days' Bills in London caused our leading Banking-houses here, in the Foreign Exchanges, to advance 60 days' London to 107@107¼ ℘ cent., but the actual cash sales, at either figure, were not large, and prime bills were done, second hand, at 106¾@106⅞ ℘ cent. The sight rates were 108@108¼ ℘ cent., and Cable transfers were made at 108½ ℘ cent. At the actual Mint standard of the English £ Sterling—the difference from the old reckoning being 9½ ℘ cent.—Exchange at 60 days now stands 97½; sight, 98½; and transfers by Cable 99 ℘ cent. The advance to-day in Bankers' Bills adds to the facility of placing Exchange drawn by Merchants against shipments of Cotton and other Produce.

The Banks are reported as still gaining in Greenbacks, the actual amount in all the Clearing-house Banks being reckoned to-day $34,270,000. The Money market, especially on call to the Stock Brokers, and for investment in the Public Funds and in the best of the Railroad Mortgages, is easy, and 7 ℘ cent. is quoted on the Stock Exchange, but less cheap to the Gold Room, where the speculation for a rise in Gold is carried on at extra cost of Interest. The *short* accounts in the Room bear only a small relation to the purchases for a rise.

There is quite a buoyant feeling on the Stock Exchange in nearly all the New-York and Western Roads, and in Western Telegraph. The last-named Stock continues to lead the market, and is said to have a combination of several of the old cliques of the Street in its support. The President of the Telegraph is supposed to be quite confident that the Postal Telegraphy of Mr. Creswell will not be favored by Congress.

Nothing is positively known on the Street in regard to the terms of settlement between the Grinnell estate and its twenty-five or thirty creditors involved in the Bankruptcy proceedings early in October. Nor is it made definite that a final settlement has been arrived at. But the advance in Lake Shore to 71@71½, and Telegraph to 63@68½ ℘ cent., with a corresponding improvement in other Stocks under hypothecation, would seem to open the way to the disposition of all these collaterals, as well as the Stocks under hypothecation to the unfortunate Union Trust Company.

The Stock of the Union Pacific Road and its Bonds made a further advance to-day. The Panama Stock recovered 6@7 ℘ cent. from the War scare of last week, and Pacific Mail advanced 2½@3 ℘ cent.

The sales of Gold at 3 o'clock left off 109¾@ ℘ cent. The market slightly stronger than at an earlier hour.

On the Share speculation the market left off generally firm, and it will be noticed from the following closing figures that the rise since Saturday is decided on nearly all descriptions:

Closing Quotations—Nov. 24.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States New 5s	109½	109½
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	110¼	110¼
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	114¼	114¼
American Gold	110⅜	109¾
Bills on London, 60 days	106½	107
N. Y. Central and Hudson	88⅛	89⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	88⅜	89⅜
Pacific Mail	28⅝	30¾
St. Paul Common	30⅞	31¾
Ohio and Mississippi	24¼	24¾
Western Union	61⅛	63⅜
Erie	43¼	43⅛
Union Pacific	21⅛	21¾
Lake Shore	70⅛	71¼
Toledo and Wabash	41⅛	43
Harlem	112	112¼
North-west	43⅛	43⅝

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ℘ cent. reg., '81	114¼	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	113½
6 ℘ cent. coup., '81	114⅞	5-20 reg., '67	113⅞
5-20 reg., '62	108⅛	5-20 coup., '67	114⅜
5-20 coup., '62	108⅜	5-20 reg., '68	113⅞
5-20 reg., '64	108½	5-20 coup., '68	114¼
5-20 coup., '64	110¼	10-40 reg.	108¼
5-20 reg., '65	109½	10-40 coup.	108½
5-20 coup., '65	110½	5s coup., '81	109½
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	112⅞	6s currency	110¼

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. C. 6s, '83	86	I. & M. 1st 8s	84
N. Y. C. 6s, '87	87	Han. & St. J. 8s	75
N. Y. C. 6s, R. E.	81	D., L. & W. 7s, conv.	97
N. Y. C. 6s, Sub.	81	Tol. & W. 1st, Ex.	91½
Erie 1st Ext.	97	T. & W. 1st, St. L. Div.	82
Erie 2d 7s, '79	95	Tol. & W. 2d	82½
Erie 3d 7s, '83	92½	Tol. & W. C. C.	70½
Erie 4th 7s, '80	90	Great West. 1st, '88	89
Erie 5th 7s, '88	91	Gt. West. 2d, '93	74
Long Dock Bonds	90¾	Ill. & S. Iowa 1st	82
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	85	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	101¼
Hud. R. 7s, S. F. 2d, '85	103	Mor. & Es. 1st	101
Alb. & Susq. 1st Bds.	97	Mor. & Es. 2d	96
Alb. & Sus. 2d Bds.	90	N. J. Cen. 1st, New	100½
Mich. C. Con., 7s, 1902	90	P., F. W. & Chi. 1st	101¾
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82	106½	P., F. W. & Ch. 3d	84
C., B. & Q. 8 ℘ ct. 1st	107	C. & P. Con. S. F.	89
M. So. 7 ℘ ct. 2d	91½	C. & P. 3d S. F.	94
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	100	C. & P. 4th, S. F.	85
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	95
C., P. & A. old bds.	93	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	88
Det., M. & T. Bds.	93	St. L. & I. Mt. 1st	91
Buffalo & Erie	90	St. L. & I. M., 2d	70
Lake Shore Div. Bs.	93	M. & St. P. 1st 8s, P. D.	101
L. S. Con. Coup. Bds.	91½	M. & S. P. 1st 7 3-10	85
L. S. Con. Reg. Bds.	91	M. & St. P. 7s, G. R. D.	75
Pac. 7s, Gd. by Mo.	95	M. & S. P. 1st, M. L. C. D.	84½
Con. Pac. G. Bds.	91½	M. & S. P. 1st, I. & M. D.	73
Un. Pac. 1st Bds.	79¾	Mil. & St. P. 1st, I. & D.	73
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s	69½	M. & St. P. 1st, I. & I.	73
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s	58	M. & St. P. 2d	73
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc.	68	Jol. & Chi. 1st	102
C. & N. W. S. F.	95	C., C. & I. 1st	80
C. & N. W. Con. Bds.	84	T., P. & W., E. D.	70½
C. & N. W. Ex. Bds.	80	N. W. & N. H. 6s	96¼
C. & N. W. 1st	95	B., H. & E. 1st	24½
C. & N. W. Coup., Gold	81	Cedar Falls & M. 1st	69

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—NOV. 24.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	97½	98
City 6s, new	101⅞	102
Camden and Amboy	114	114½
Pennsylvania Central	90½	90¾
Reading	106	106¼
Lehigh Valley	58	58½
Catawissa Preferred	40	40¼
Philadelphia and Erie	18	18¼
Lehigh Navigation	28½	28⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	87	87½

The Philadelphia market, it will be noticed, is strong to-day. The Stock of the Reading Company is up to 106@106¼ ℘ cent.; Pennsylvania Central recovers to 90½@90¾ ℘ cent. Ex Dividend, and the Lehigh Navigation Company, in whose valuable Coal properties the Central New-Jersey is said to have recently acquired an interest, is up to 57@57¼ ℘ cent. (or $28½@$28⅝ ℘ share.) The Camden and Amboy leased line is selling at 114 ℘ cent. It affords us pleasure, in connection with the Philadelphia market, to report that Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co., Bankers of this City and Philadelphia, who were compelled to temporary suspension in the early days of the panic in September, to-day resumed their payments.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* thus puts to rest one of the rumors of last week in Wall street that Mr. Edgar Thomson, of the Pennsylvania Central, was in trouble:

"Col. T. A. Scott, one of the indorsers of the paper of the construction company of the Texas and California Railroad Company, proposes to settle with holders in payments extending from two to twenty-four months. He probably speaks for his co-indorsers, except, perhaps, Mr. Thomson and Mr. Houston, who owe with the other three on only about $1,700,000, all which amount of paper, it is said, will be protected by payment as it matures. It is understood that Mr. Thomson's liabilities, in connection with these indorsements, have been narrowed to about $500,000, a sum quite within the means of his private fortune. So that while the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is in no way connected with the losses of the Texas and California Company, the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad even is likely to maintain his personal credit unimpaired. Col. Scott is quite sanguine, if his creditors will extend to him the credit he asks, all will get their money; if they should decline this, and press for immediate payment, they must be satisfied with what they can get."

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For sale by
H. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 49 Wall st., New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 24, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	35	Spirits Turp., bbls.	159
Bees-wax, pkgs.	3	Tar, bbls.	105
Copper, bbls.	41	Leather, sides	3,705
Cotton, bales	6,973	Tallow, pkgs.	412
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	232	Oil-cake, pkgs.	510
Flour, bbls.	15,201	Pork, pkgs.	925
Wheat, bushels	137,764	Beef, pkgs.	232
Corn, bushels	4,100	Cut-meats, pkgs.	1,759
Oats, bushels	11,100	Lard, tcs.	100
B. E. Peas, bags	200	Butter, pkgs.	3,298
Eggs, bbls.	912	Cheese, pkgs.	5,577
Beans, bbls.	284	Pecans, pkgs.	50
Hops, bales	9	Rice, pkgs.	301
Hides, No.	4,969	Starch, pkgs.	800
Hides, bdls.	207	Tobacco, hhds.	564
Molasses, bbls.	1,572	Tobacco, pkgs.	907
Skins, bales	13	Wool, bales	637
Crude Turp. bbls.	466	Whisky, bbls.	691
Resin, bbls.	1,302		

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the bark Una, for London—2,041 bbls. Flour, 8,237 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Josephine, for Barcelona—1,200 bbls. Petroleum, 28,400 Staves.

By the bark Eutella, for Cork—35,971 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Kingdom of Italy, for London—5,281 bags Oil-cake, 3,600 Staves.

By the bark Saba, for Penarth Roads—27,000 bushels Corn.

By the bark Laura Cacace, for Liverpool—18,456 bushels Corn.

By the brig A. Thurlow, for Havre—166 bales Cotton, 100 bags Seed, 1,400 tcs. Lard, 452 bbls. Tallow, 8,410 Staves, 79 hhds. Tallow, 148 tcs. and 52 cases Agricultural Implements.

BRICKS—A limited demand prevails for most kinds of stock, with the advantage as to values in favor of buyers; prices of stock afloat quoted for Pale nominally $4@$4 25; Jersey, $6 50@$7; Up-river, $6 25@$7 25; Haverstraw Bay, $7 25@$8 35; Croton Front, $14@$17; Philadelphia, $28 50@$30 50. And delivered, the quotations are: for Pale, $6@$6 25; Jersey, $8 50@$9; Up-river, $8 25@$9 25; Haverstraw Bay, $9 25@$10 25 ℘ 1,000.

CANDLES—Meet with a very slow sale, with Adamantine, 10 ounces, quoted at 18½c.@19½c.; Paraffine, 31c.@32c.; Sperm, plain, 30c.; Sperm, patent, 40c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c., ℘ lb.

COFFEE—Rio has been fairly active, and generally quoted firmer, with further sales reported here of 4,002 bags by the Slavianka B., on private terms, and 1,000 bags by the Lord Baltimore, part at 22½c., gold; and at Baltimore, 3,500 bags by the Adelaide, and 3,000 by the Yamoyden, on private terms. The stock in first hands here, this evening, comprises 105,967 bags Rio and Santos, and at all the distributing ports, 184,679 bags do. and do., including at Baltimore 42,525 bags; at Charleston, 4,000 bags; at Savannah, 2,000 bags; at Mobile, 2,900 bags; at New-Orleans, 20,780 bags, and at Galveston, 6,507 bags. Other kinds have been held firmly, but have been quiet. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 19c.@19¼c.; fair, 20c.@20¼c.; good, 21¼c.@21½c.; prime, 22c.@22¼c., gold, ℘ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 19¼c.@23½c., gold; Java, 26c.@28½c.; Maracaibo, 22½c.@24c.; Laguayra, 21½c.@23c.; San Domingo, 19c., gold.

COTTON—Has been in quite moderate demand for early delivery at about former quotations; sales, 1,238 bales, (of which 301 bales were to arrive,) including 200 bales to shippers, 1,031 bales to spinners, and 7 bales to speculators. A comparatively tame movement has been reported for forward delivery at, however, a slight advance, closing steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,000 bales, (of which 3,300 bales were on Saturday evening, and 8,700 bales to-day,) with 3,300 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with November options closing at 15 1-16c.@15 3-32c.; December, 15 11-32c.@15⅜c.; January, 15 11-16c.; February, 15 31-32c.@16c.; March, 16 9-32c.@16 5-16c.; April, 16⅝c.@16 21-32c. The receipts at this port to-day were 6,973 bales, including 1,819 bales from Norfolk, 1,162 bales from Charleston, 143 bales from Wilmington, 1,271 bales from Savannah, 1,635 bales from New-Orleans, 743 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 27,856 bales, and thus far this week, 43,366 bales, against 52,545 bales last week, and since Sept. 1, 915,742 bales, against 1,051,933 bales same time last year....Consolidated—(two days)—Receipts, 43,366 bales; exports to Great Britain, 11,905 bales; exports to the Continent, 500 bales. Stock—In New-York, 47,234 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 390,554 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
Good Ordinary	14¼	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
Strict Good Ordin'y	14 13-16	14 15-16	14⅞	14⅞
Low Middling	15⅛	15¼	15⅛	15⅛
Middling	15⅝	15¾	15½	15½
Good Middling	16⅝	16¾	17	17

EGGS—Have been quite actively sought after since our last at from 27½c.@30c. for ordinary to choice stock, with the main dealings reported at 28½c.@29c. for very good to prime fresh stock. Limed in more request, quoted at 20c.@23c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a fair inquiry noted for low grades of State and Western Flour, particularly shipping Extras, Superfine, and No. 2 stock, prices of which have been well maintained on restricted offerings. In trade and Family brands the dealings have been moderate, with values quoted rather weaker. The sales reported since our last reached 18,750 bbls. of all grades, including very poor to very choice No. 2, at $3 75@5 25; inferior to very fancy Superfine State, and Western, $5 50@$6 25, chiefly at $5 65@$5 90; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 35@$6 85, mainly at $6 50@$6 75; very good to very fancy do. at $6 85@$7 50; poor to choice shipping Extra Western, $6 20@$6 75; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 30@$6 80 ℘ bbl. Included in the sales were 5,000 bbls. Extra Western, January and February options, at $6 80 ℘ bbl.

No. 2 Flour	$3 85@$5 50
Sour Flour	3 50@ 6 25
Superfine State and Western	5 50@ 6 25
Extra State	6 35@ 7 50
Extra City	6 35@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	7 40@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 30@ 6 80
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 20@ 6 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 90@ 9 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 80@ 9 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 25@11 00
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative	6 50@11 00

Southern Flour has been in comparatively fair request, but the bids on full parcels have not been satisfactory to holders, and the actual dealings have been on a moderate scale, in a jobbing way, within the previous range. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,140 bbls., in lots, at from $6 40@$7 50 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $5 50@$6 35 for ordinary to fancy trade and family Extras; $7 50@$11 for inferior stock, ℘ bbl.; Oregon Flour has been in limited supply and demand, with Extras quoted from $8 75@$9 50 ℘ bbl....California Flour, good to choice Extras, $8 50@9 25 ℘ bbl....Rye Flour has been in fair request, ranging from $4@$5 60 for very poor fine to inferior to very choice Superfine; sales 800 bbls., chiefly at $5 35@$5 60 for Superfine, ℘ bbl....Corn-meal has been fairly active at from $3 20@$3 75 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, chiefly at from $3 60@$3 75 for choice, and $3 35@$3 50 for fair to good; $3 35@$3 50 for White do., $2 75@$3 25 for Jersey, and $3 90@$4, mainly at $4, for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 850 bbls....Bag-meal has been in moderate request at $1 20@$1 30 for Coarse, $1 30@$1 50 for Yellow, and $1 60@$1 75 for White, ℘ 100 lbs....Oat-meal at $8 25@$8 ℘ bbl....Buckwheat Flour selling in lots within the range of from $3 20@$3 50 for State and $3 40@$3 75 for Pennsylvania, the latter for choice, ℘ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—A fair inquiry prevails for foreign at about former rates; sales 2,000 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 45 ℘ box, and 500 bbls. Currants at 5¾c. ℘ lb.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been more active, opening fully 2c. a bushel lower, influenced in part by the weather reports, which gave promise of the prompt release of the stock on the canal, but closing much more firmly, with a more urgent demand for supplies, mainly from export buyers. Winter Wheat has been quiet, but held with confidence; sales have been reported since our last of 237,000 bushels at $1 47 for Nos. 1 and 2 Milwaukee Spring, Mixed, afloat; $1 45@$1 47 for No. 2 Milwaukee do., afloat, closing at $1 47 for strictly prime samples; $1 44 for No. 2 do., in store; on private terms for No. 1 Duluth, with $1 52@$1 53 asked; $1 41@$1 43 for No. 2 Chicago do., afloat, chiefly at $1 42@$1 43 for boat-loads, and closing at $1 44 for prime samples; $1 43 for No. 2 do. in store; $1 43@$1 44½ for No. 2 Northwest Spring, in lots; $1 38@$1 41 for No. 3 Spring; $1 39@$1 46 for Iowa and Minnesota Spring, ungraded, mainly at $1 42 for Iowa stock in store; $1 50@$1 56 for Red Western; $1 70@$1 85 for White do., and $1 85 for White Genesee....Corn has been moderately active, opening lower, but closing stronger. The demand has been in part for prompt shipment. Sales have been reported of 156,500 bushels, at 69¼c.@70c. for sail mixed Western, afloat, closing firmly at 70c. for prime samples; 69c.@70c. for do., do., car lots; 68c.@69c. for do. 65c.@66c. for do. do., kiln-dried, in store, and 60½c.@61c. for Yellow do....Rye has been quoted firm, but very quiet; best samples held at 95c.@96c....Barley has been less active, but quite stiffly held; sales have been reported of 15,000 bushels at about $1 75 for choice Canada West, and $1 60 for Canada East.... Barley-malt dull and irregular....Oats have been in less demand and depressed in price, with sales reported of 47,000 bushels at 53c.@55c. for Mixed Western, afloat, in lots; 50c. for do., in store; 54c.@57c. for White do. 56c. for White State; and 54c. for Mixed State....Feed has been moderately sought after within the range of from $18@$25 ℘ ton.

Grain in Store in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses.

	1873. Nov. 24. Bushels.	1873. Nov. 17. Bushels.	1872. Nov. 25. Bushels.
Wheat	1,765,220	1,816,771	1,128,583
Corn	2,797,732	3,002,149	4,820,744
Oats	740,644	790,892	1,818,521
Barley	299,161	288,681	595,310
Rye	15,180	18,741	30,825
Peas	20,631	13,277	5,974
Malt	66,779	80,730	200,632
Grand total	5,695,347	6,011,141	8,600,609

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING.—Have been in limited request since our last, with Calcutta Bags quoted at 11c.@11½c.; Bagging at 9½c.; Domestic Cloth, 11c.

HAY AND STRAW—Have been in moderately active request, with prime shipping Bale Hay quoted at 95c.@$1; retailing qualities at $1@$1 40, and Rye Straw at 65c.@80c. Some dealers quote by the ton thus: Prime Hay, $25@$28; good Hay, $22@$25; good shipping Hay, $18@$20; common shipping Hay, $12@$15; Long Rye Straw, $15@$16; Short Rye Straw, $12@$14; Oat Straw, $15@$16 ℘ ton.

HEMP—Has been generally quoted steady, but has been very quiet. American quoted at $120@$125 for Undressed, and $190@$225 for Dressed, ℘ ton; Manila, 10½c.@10¾c.; Sisal, 8½c., gold; Jute, 2¾c.@5c., gold; Jute Butts, 1⅝c.@1¾c., currency, ℘ lb.; North River Flax, 16c.@19c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c. Sales, 1,200 bales Jute Butts at 1 11-16c., currency, ℘ lb.

HIDES—Have been fairly active and quoted a shade firmer, with sales reported of 3,718 Vera Cruz, 4,029 Bogota, 2,664 Dry Central American, 734 Dry Mexican, 500 Dry Matamoras, 198 Dry California, and 14 bales Mexican Kips, on private terms.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Most kinds of stock have met with a slow sale since our last. Laths have been in very moderate demand on the basis of $1 90@$2 for Eastern ℘ thousand....Lime has been in limited request, including common Rockland at $1 10 and Lump at $1 75 ℘ bbl.; Portland Cement, $5 25@$5 75; Roman, $4 50@$4 75; Rosendale, $1 75 ℘ bbl....Lumber has been quite moderately sought after with Eastern quoted at $17@$19 for cargoes, and $18 50@$20 for lots to order; Southern Pine, $35@$38; White Pine Boards, $27 50@$35; Spruce Boards and Planks, $30@$32; Clear Pine, $65@$75; Oak and Ash, $45@$55; Black Walnut, $100@$180; Shingles within the range of $2@$6. White Oak Staves, hhd., $100@$215; do. pipe, $140@$270; do. bbls., $80@$135.

MOLASSES—Has been very quiet since our last, within the previous nominal range. We quote: Cuba Clayed nominal at 18c.@20c.; Muscovado Refining, 19c.@21c.; do. Grocery, 25c.@28c.; Porto Rico, 24c.@55c.; English Islands, 26c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 61c.@72½c. for new.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been dull and weak, with Strained to good Strained quoted at $2 65@$2 70; sales, 275 bbls. Strained on private terms, and 50 bbls. do., small pkgs., at $2 80, ℘ 280 lb....Tar inactive within the previous range....Spirits Turpentine very quiet at 40c.@40½c.; sales, 40 bbls. at 40½c. ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—A moderately active inquiry has been noted for Crude, in bulk, with sales reported of 500 bbls., early delivery, at 5⅛c., and 3,000 bbls., December option, at 5c. ℘ gallon....Refined has been in rather more request, and quoted at 13½c. for early delivery; sales, 1,000 bbls. High Test, prompt delivery, at 14¾c., and 2,500 bbls., first half of December, at 14½c....Refined, in cases, rather more inquired for within the range of 18¾c.@20c.; sales of 15,000 cases Brilliant on private terms....Naphtha dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very dull for early delivery, with sales reported of only small lots of new Western Mess at $14 25@$14 50, extra Prime at $13; and 40 bbls. new Western Prime Mess, uninspected, at $14 50 ℘ bbl....For forward delivery sales have been reported of 500 bbls. new Western Mess at $14 50; and 1,000 bbls. do., February, at $14 75 ℘ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been quoted down to 5c.@6c. for City, and 6½c. for market Pigs, on a moderate trade....Cut Meats have been moderately inquired for at about previous figures, with sales reported of 4,500 fresh Hams, in bulk, at 8¼c.@8⅜c.; 3,500 fresh Hams and Bellies, in bulk, mostly at 8½c.; 1,000 Pickled Hams, 13@10 lbs., at 8½c.@9¼c.; Smoked Hams at 11c.; 1,000 Smoked Shoulders at 7¼c.@7½c.; with Dry-salted Shoulders, Winter deliveries, quoted at 5¼c. Also, 200 bxs. Backs, deliverable at Boston, 25 lb averages, at 8c. ℘ lb....Bacon has been less active, and for forward delivery quoted less firm. Sales, 10 bxs. City Long Clear at 7¼c.; 300 bxs. Western do. at 7¼c.; 250 bxs. do., January option, at 7c.; 2,000 bxs. Long and Short Clear, January, on private terms, with December and January options quoted at 7¼c.; also 1,000 bxs. Long and Short Clear, December delivery, at Chicago, on private terms; and 250 bxs. Cumberland, Western delivery, at 6¼c. ℘ lb....Lard has been very quiet for early delivery at about previous prices, with sales reported of only 111 tcs. Western Steam at 7⅞c.; 325 tcs. City do. at 7⅝c.; 100 tcs. No. 1 Western at 7½c. For forward delivery trade has been on a restricted scale, and prices have been quoted weaker, with sales reported of 1,250 tcs. Western Steam, February options, at 8¼c.; and 250 tcs. do., March, at 8½c.; with November options quoted at the close at 7¾c.@7⅞c.; December at 7¾c.@7⅞c.; and January at 8c.@8 1-16c. ℘ lb....Beef has been in good demand, particularly tierce stock, and prices have been quoted firm. We quote at $8 50@10 50 for plain Mess; $11 50@$12 75 for Extra Mess ℘ bbl.; $19@$21 for prime Mess; $24@$26 for India Mess, and $26@$28 for extra do., ℘ tierce. Sales, 150 bbls. and 750 tcs., the latter mostly Prime Mess....Hams inactive, with sales reported of 50 bbls. at from $18@$23 ℘ bbl....Butter has been comparatively quiet at former quotations; ranging from 24c.@37c. for fair to strictly choice State and near-by product; at 37c.@40c. for strictly choice to fancy lots, (including pails,) and 17c.@32c. for the range of Western, including rolls at 23c.@30c....Cheese has been in moderate demand, with State Factory, poor to fancy, quoted at from 9c.@14c., chiefly at 13c.@13¾c. for good to strictly fine, and 12c.@13c. for fair to good shipping qualities. State Dairy 7c.@13c.; Western product at 9c.@13c. for fair to choice Factory; 3c.@9c. for Skimmed stock ℘ lb.; job lots of stock ¼c.@½c. ℘ lb. higher.

RICE—Has been more sought after and quoted firmer, with Carolina quoted steadier at from $7@$7 75; Patna, $7@$7 50, and Rangoon at $6 25@$7 75 ℘ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been in limited request since our last, with Clover quoted at 8c.@8½c. ℘ lb.; Rough Flax at $1 75@$1 85; Timothy, $2 75 ℘ bushel; Calcutta Linseed, nominally $2 30, gold.

SOAP—Has been rather more inquired for, with Castile quoted at 9c.@9⅜c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Have been comparatively quiet since our last, with Mace quoted at $1 27½@$1 30; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1@$1 02½; Cassia at 25c.@25½c.; Cloves, 32c.@33c.; East India Pepper at 22c.@22½c.; White Pepper, 31½c.@32½c.; Pimento at 11c.; Ginger at 11⅞c.@13c., ℘ lb., gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been moderately sought after at essentially unaltered quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,027 hhds., 2,460 bxs., and 6,298 bags, including 297 hhds. fair to strict good Refining Cuba at 7¼c.@7⅝c.; 2,460 bxs. Centrifugal (late Saturday) at 8½c.; 6,298 bags Manila (Saturday evening) at 7c.; 450 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 6½c., and 280 hhds. Melado at 5c. ℘ lb. We quote: Fair refining Cuba, 7¼c.; good do., 7½c.; prime do., 7⅝c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8c.@8¾c. Some holders, however, continue to quote prices ⅛c. ℘ lb. higher than these figures. Refined Sugars have been in good request, with Hard quoted at 10⅝c.; A's at 9½c.@9⅞c.; Yellow at 8½c.@9⅝c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in fairly active request at steady rates; sales, 174,000 lbs., in lots, at 7⅛c.@7 5-16c., mainly at the latter rate....Of Stearine, 38 tcs. sold, to arrive, at 8c. net.

TEAS—Have been generally quiet since our last at essentially unaltered rates. We quote: Green, common to fine Hyson, in job lots, nominal at 27c.@36c.; good to fine Hyson, 40c.@55c.; extra fine to finest Hyson, 60c.@85c.; common to fair Young Hyson, 23c.@35c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 40c.@60c.; extra fine to finest do., 68c.@98c.; common to fair Gunpowder, 35c.@45c., and Imperial, 30c.@37c.; good to fine Gunpowder, 55c.@75c., and Imperial, 45c.@60c.; extra fine to finest Gunpowder, 85c.@$1 05, and Imperial, 70c.@85c.; common to fine Twankay, 21c.@27c.; common to fine Uncolored Japan, 30c.@60c.; extra fine to finest, 65c.@90c.; common to fair Oolong, 23c.@28c.; good to finest Oolong, 32c.@85c.; common to fair Souchong, 28c.; good to fine Souchong, 35c.@45c., and extra fine to finest do., 55c.@80c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been more active, closing steadier in price; sales, 450 bbls., in lots, at 93c.@94c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A more confident demand has been noted for Grain room, on berth and charter, with rates quoted somewhat firmer toward the close. The offerings of most other kinds of Produce have been on a moderate scale, the general market closing more steadily....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last included by steam, 200 bales Cotton at ⅝d.@11-16d. ℘ lb.; 16,000 bushels Grain at 13d.@13½d. ℘ bushel, subsequently quoted higher; 1,800 boxes Bacon at 70s.; 1,000 bxs. Cheese at 80s. ℘ ton; 600 bbls. Pork at 7s. 6d. ℘ bbl. Also a British steam-ship, 2,206 tons, (to arrive from Boston,) hence, with general cargo. And two ships, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at ¾d. ℘ lb....For Bristol, by sail, 13,000 bushels Wheat at 12½d. if delivered to vessel, or 13d. from store, ℘ bushel....For Penarth Roads and orders, an Italian bark, 400 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters Grain, at 8s. 6d., or, if direct, at 8s. 3d.; a British brig, 205 tons, with about 1,400 quarters do., reported from Baltimore, at 9s.; a Danish brig, 175 tons, with about 1,100 quarters do., from do., at 8s. 6d. ℘ quarter....For a direct port in the United Kingdom, a Norwegian bark, about 350 tons, hence, with about 2,300 quarters Grain, at 9s. ℘ quarter, and a British brig, 297 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 7s. ℘ bbl....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 498 tons, hence, with about 3,600 quarters Grain, at 8s. 9d.; a Norwegian bark, 507 tons, hence with about 3,500 quarters do., (a recharter,) at 8s. 9d.; another, 340 tons, hence, with about 2,000 quarters do., at 9s. 6d. ℘ quarter....For Havre, a ship and bark, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 1½c. ℘ lb....For Antwerp, by sail, 21 hhds. Tallow, at 47s. 6d. ℘ ton....For Cadiz, a bark, with Staves, reported from Boston, at $37 50 and $50, and back, with Salt, at 14¾c....For Gibraltar and orders, an American bark, 287 tons, with about 1,800 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 6d. or, if direct, at 6s. 3d. ℘ bbl....For Gibraltar, by sail, 1,000 cases Petroleum at 33c....For Genoa, by sail, 600 bbls. Alcohol at 6s. 9d. ℘ bbl....For Gibraltar and Genoa, an Italian bark, 617 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Batavia, an American brig, 467 tons, hence, with about 15,000 cases Petroleum, reported at 75c....For Bermuda, a brig, 190 tons, reported from Boston, at $700, gold....For the north side of Cuba, a brig, with Box Shooks from Portland at 25c., gold....For Port Spain, a brig, 390 tons, reported from Boston, at $2,050, gold....For Porto Rico and back, an American schooner, with general cargo, on private terms....For Hayti and back to Boston, a schooner, 200 tons, at $2,200, gold....For Demerara, a bark, 350 tons, with general cargo, reported from Boston, at $1,900, gold....For the Windward Islands, two American schooners, hence, with general cargo, at 65c. ℘ bbl....For Manzanillo and back to Boston, a schooner, 175 tons, at $2,000, gold....For Baltimore, a schooner, 250 tons, from Harvey, N. S., at $1,800....For Boston, a schooner, with Lumber, from Bucksville, S. C., at $12 and $13, and a schooner, with Logwood, from San Domingo, at $5 50....For Thomaston, a schooner, with Lumber, from Bucksville, S. C., at $13 50....For New-York, a British bark, 432 tons, with general cargo, reported from Singapore, at 60s.@75s. ℘ ton, and a schooner, with Potatoes, from Harvey, N. S., at 15c. ℘ bushel.

NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 24.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 38½c. Rosin dull, with no sales. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 for Hard; $2 90 for Yellow Dip. Tar steady at $2 25.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 24, 1873.

There was a slow condition of trade at Weehawken Yards on yesterday forenoon, when 64 cars of horned Cattle were on sale, and all save 78 head of some were closed off. Prices ranged from 9½c.@12½c. ℘ lb., weights from 6½ cwt. to 8 cwt. Had the weather been favorable on this forenoon trade at One Hundredth Street Yards would have been fair. As it was, however, on both Sunday and to-day, prices were firm on a slow trade; sales ranged from 9c.@13c. ℘ lb., weights from 4 cwt. to 10¼ cwt. on 53 lbs. to 58 lbs. to the cwt. net. Steers sold by the head from $45@$116. Milch Cows of fair quality remain in demand from $45@$65@$82 50 ℘ head. Veals were not quoted. Grass Calves sold at $7 75 ℘ head, with tops at $13 ℘ head. Sheep sold on a slow market in selected lots from 5c.@6½c. ℘ lb.; in large lots from 3¾c.@5c. ℘ lb. Lambs from 5⅞c.@6¾c. ℘ lb. Late on Saturday afternoon Live Hogs sold from 4¼c.@4⅜c. ℘ lb., and on this forenoon at 4⅜c. ℘ lb. City Dressed not quoted at noon. Trade was slow with a rather large number of commission Hogs on sale.

SALES.

P. Cary sold for A. Fish 33 Ohio Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11½c. ℘ lb., weight 8½ cwt.; for W. Willard 56 common State Steers at $56 ℘ head; for C. Wadsworth 20 good quality State Steers at $45 ℘ head. H. Westheimer sold for Smith & Co. 72 Ohio Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@11½c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; for A. Campbell 48 Ohio Steers, from common to good, from 10c.@12c. ℘ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 34 poor quality Ohio Steers at 9c. ℘ lb., weight 6 cwt.; for A. Nelson, 25 State Steers at 4½c. ℘ lb. on live weight of 9 cwt. ℘ head; for Snyder & Co., 41 rough Ohio Steers at 6½c. ℘ lb., weight 6¼ cwt., strong. Leary & Ryan sold for selves 16 pair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ℘ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. W. Thompson sold for C. P. Reynolds, 21 common Indiana Steers at 8½c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ cwt., scant; for F. Ranken, 76 poor Illinois Steers at 9c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ cwt. ℘ head, and 50c. off ℘ head; 49 coarse Missouri Steers at 8½c. ℘ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; for self, 32 good Ohio Steers, from 11½c.@12c. ℘ lb., weight 8¼ cwt. strong; 30 good Illinois Steers, from $85@$105@$116 50 ℘ head, weight 9 cwt., strong; 28 choice Ohio Steers, from $100@$108 ℘ head; 30 choice Ohio Steers, from $109@$112 ℘ head. C. H. Aurault sold for self 38 State Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@12c. ℘ lb., weight 8 cwt. S. Healy sold for self 50 coarse Illinois Steers, from 9½c.@10½c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt. Williams & Son sold for selves 34 poor Ohio Steers, at 9c. ℘ lb., weight 6 cwt. T. Gillis sold for self 57 choice Illinois Steers, from 12c.@13c. ℘ lb., weight 9 cwt. T. Swift sold for self 12 State Oxen, from 9½c.@11½c. ℘ lb., weights from 7½ cwt. to 10½ cwt. T. C. Eastman sold for Knowles & Co. 20 poor Ohio Steers, at 9⅜c. ℘ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; for H. Strauss 50 poor Ohio Steers, at 9c. ℘ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; for A. Mann 94 common Illinois Steers, from 9½c.@10½c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 95 coarse Illinois Steers, at 10c. ℘ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for S. Ulery 48 fair Kentucky Steers, from 10½c.@11½c. ℘ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; for A. Smith 48 poor Kentucky Steers, from 9¼c.@9¾c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; for selves, 5 choice State Steers at $125 ℘ head; 8 State Oxen, from 10c.@12c. ℘ lb., weight 10 cwt.; for Nixon & Dudley, 64 fair Kentucky Steers, at 11c. ℘ lb., weight 8¼ cwt.; for M. B. Doty, 76 fair Ohio Steers, from 10c.@11c. ℘ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. strong; held on sale for Willerton & Co., 36 Illinois Steers. T. Wheeler sold for Bedford & Kennedy 47 good Kentucky Steers, from 11c.@12½c. ℘ lb., weight 10¼ cwt.; 30 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ℘ lb., weight 8½ cwt.; on commission for various owners, 112 State Cattle, mixed Steers, Oxen, Cows, and Heifers, from 8½c.@11½c.@12½c. ℘ lb., weights from 4 cwt. to 10½ cwt.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market, T. Kirby sold 88 Sheep, weight 7,030 lbs., at 5¼c. ℘ lb.; 59 Lambs, weight 4,690 lbs., at 6½c. ℘ lb. S. McGraw sold 101 Sheep, weight 9,050 lbs., at 5½c. ℘ lb.; 15 Calves at $7 75 ℘ head; 2 Calves at $15 ℘ head. Hume & Elliott sold 245 Sheep, weight 28,690 lbs., at 5⅝c. ℘ lb.; 112 Sheep, weight 9,240 lbs., at 5⅝c. ℘ lb.; 52 Sheep, weight 5,880 lbs., at 5⅜c. ℘ lb.; 202 Sheep and Lambs, mixed weight, 19,840 lbs., at 6c. ℘ lb.; 44 Lambs, weight 3,040 lbs., at 6¼c. ℘ lb.; 131 Lambs, weight 9,530 lbs., at 6½c. ℘ lb.; 17 Lambs, weight 1,300 lbs., at 6¾c. ℘ lb.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market, P. Lerch sold 268 Ohio Hogs, weight 54,580 lbs., at 4⅜c. ℘ lb.; 201 Michigan Sheep, weight 16,850 lbs., at 5c. ℘ lb.; 197 Canada Sheep, weight 17,680 lbs., at $5 35 ℘ cwt.; 180 Sheep and Lambs, mixed weight 17,760 lbs., at 5⅜c. ℘ lb.; 89 Canada Sheep, weight 6,980 lbs., at 5⅝c. ℘ lb. Judd & Buckingham sold 234 Indiana Sheep, weight 14,810 lbs., at 3¾c. ℘ lb.; 202 Sheep, weight 16,260 lbs., at 4¼c. ℘ lb.; 228 Sheep, weight 19,250 lbs., at 4⅝c. ℘ lb.; 464 Sheep, weight 36,370 lbs., at 4⅞c. ℘ lb.; 440 Sheep, weight 36,060 lbs., at 4¾c. ℘ lb.; 480 Sheep, weight 37,250 lbs., at 5c. ℘ lb.; 474 Sheep, weight 50,380 lbs., at 6c. ℘ lb.; 14 Sheep, weight 1,670 lbs., at 6¼c. ℘ lb. J. H. Reid sold, late on Saturday afternoon, 2 cars of Ohio Hogs at 4⅜c. ℘ lb.; 4½ cars of Ohio Hogs at 4½c. ℘ lb., average weights from 197 to 203 lbs. ℘ head.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for week ending Nov. 22, 1873: 3,961 head of horned Cattle, 15,497 Hogs, 2,693 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth Street Yards for week ending Nov. 24, 1873: 1,783 head of horned Cattle, 6 Cows, 410 Sheep, 504 Calves.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards for week ending Nov. 22, 1873: 14,583 Sheep and Lambs, 90 Cows, 230 Calves, 45 Bulls.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending Nov. 24, 1873: 33,172 Hogs, 3,137 Sheep and Lambs, 116 Calves.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—Beef Cattle more active and firmer; sales, 2,200 head Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers, at $6 25@$7. Fair to good, $5 50@$6; common, $4@$5. Sheep in fair demand; sales, 12,000 at $4 50@$5 50. Hogs higher; sales, 7,000, at $6 50@$6 75.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—Flour firm and in fair demand; sales of Extra Spring at $5 75@$7 75. Wheat quiet and weak, and lower at opening; closed firmer; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 10@$1 11; No. 2 do., cash, $1 04½; $1 05 December; $1 04¼ January; No. 3 do., 99c.@$1; Rejected, 93c.@95c. Corn opened dull, but closed active, at 40½c. for No. 2 Mixed, spot; 40⅝c. December, 41½c. January; High Mixed, 40⅝c.@41½c.; Rejected, 38c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 31¾c. for No. 2, cash; 31¾c. December; 32¼c. January. Rye steady at 65c.@65½c. for No. 2. Barley dull and lower at $1 31@$1 32 for No. 2 Fall; 91c.@95c. for No. 3 Spring. Provisions—Demand good at full prices. Pork steady at $12, cash; $12 50, January; $12 75@$13, February. Lard steady at 7¼c., cash; $7 50@$7 55, January; $7 70, February. Bulk Meats weak. Green Meats steady; Shoulders, 3⅞c.@4c.; Short Rib Middles, 5⅜c.; Short Clear Middles, 5⅞c. Dressed Hogs—Sales at $4 50@$4 60. Whisky firm and scarce at 90c. Receipts—10,000 bbls. Flour, 56,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 33,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 13,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—12,000 bbls. Flour, 88,000 bushels Wheat, 117,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 11,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Grain in store—245,383 bushels Wheat, 15,689 bushels Corn, 141,833 bushels Oats, 7,123 bushels Rye, 96,503 bushels Barley, 790 bushels Malt. Rail and Lake Imports for the last forty-eight hours—5,700 bbls. Flour, 181,900 bushels Wheat, 217,698 bushels Corn, 30,500 bushels Oats, 2,800 bushels Peas. Canal Shipments—4,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 10,592 bushels Oats. Rail Exports—39,700 bushels Wheat, 32,300 bushels Corn, 20,300 bushels Oats, 500 bushels Rye. Flour quiet; Western ground Spring, $6 75@$7 25; Bakers', $7 25@$8 25; Amber, $7 75@$8 25; White, $8 75@$9 25. Wheat steady, but little doing; quoted—Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 40; Milwaukee No. 2, $1 34; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 28; Red Winter, $1 45@$1 50; White Winter, $1 70. Corn firm; sales of 73,000 bushels No. 2 Winter at 51½c.@52c. Oats firm; sales of No. 2 Western at 42c. Barley steady; small sales of two-rowed State at $1 28; four-rowed do. at $1 40; Canada held at $1 40@$1 45. Rye nominal at 85c. Provisions—Mess Pork, $14; Short Cuts, $14; Breakfast Bacon, 9c.; Hams, 10c.; Shoulders, 8c.; Dried Beef, $16. Lard in tierces, 8c.; do. in kegs and tubs, 8c.@8½c. Other articles unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 24.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat slow of sale, but prices unaltered; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 04; No. 3 Fall, $1 30; No. 2 Red nominal, $1 52½. Corn firm and in fair demand at 42½c.@43½c. for No. 2 Mixed, at east side, in elevator. Oats dull and unsettled, buyers off; No. 2, 35c.@35½c. Barley firm at $1 25@$1 30 for No. 2 Spring; $1 50 for choice Wisconsin. Rye higher at 71c.@72½c. Whisky dull at 86c. Pork held firmly at $12 50@$13. Dry-salted Meats—Small packed lots of Clear Rib Sides sold at 6c.; Clear Sides, 6¼c.@6⅜c. Bacon higher; Clear Sides, 7½c. Green Meats firmer; Clear Rib Sides, 5¼c.; Hams, 7c. for 15 lbs. average. Lard held firmly; no sales. Live Hogs firm at $3 60@$3 95; bulk of sales at $3 75@$3 85. Cattle dull at $2 30@$2 50 for through Texans. $2 50@$3 50 for Wintered; $3 75@$4 for good to prime native Steers. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 27,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, and 13,000 Hogs.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 24.—Flour active; City Mills high grades advanced 25c.; City Mills Superfine, $4 25@$5 50; do. Extra, $6 50@$8; do. Family, $8 25@$10 75. Wheat strong and 5c. higher; choice White, $1 85; fair to prime do., $1 70@$1 80; choice Amber, $1 85; good to prime Red, $1 70@$1 80; Common to fair do., $1 50@$1 65; Ohio and Indiana do., $1 50; Western Amber, $1 55@$1 61. Corn quiet; Southern White at 70c.; do. Yellow firmer at 66c.; Mixed Western, 66c. Oats heavy; Southern, 48c.@50c.; Western Mixed, 46c.@47c.; Western White, 48c.@50c. Rye steady and firm. Hay unchanged. Provisions nominally unchanged and quiet. Mess Pork, $14 50@$15 for New. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¾c.@6½c. for old. Bacon in fair jobbing demand; Shoulders scarce at 7¼c.@7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¼c.@7½c. Lard, 7¾c.@8c. Sugar-cured Hams, 11c.@13c. Western Butter steady at 25c.@30c. Coffee firm; fair to prime Rio cargoes, 20c.@22¼c. Whisky firm and scarce at 96c.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 24.—Flour fairly active; sales of Family Extra at $5 75. Wheat nominal; nothing doing. Corn firmer; Shelled and Sacked, 59c.@63c. Oats firmer at 47c.@50c. for Sacked. Rye firm at 72c. on arrival. Barley dull and nominal. Live Hogs active at $4 25@$4 50; receipts nearly 7,500. Provisions held very firm; stock of Bacon almost exhausted; only a small quantity of Clear-rib Sides in the market, which are held at 6¾c.@7c. Hams nominal. Bulk-meats sold at 5c. for Shoulders; 6¼c. for Clear-rib Sides, 6⅜c. for Clear Sides, all loose; ¼c. higher for packed. Lard—Tierce, 8¼c.; Keg, 9¼c.; Steam, 7¼c.@7¾c. Green Meats sold at 4¼c. for Shoulders; 6c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides; Hams, 7c.@8c. Whisky firmer at 87c.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 24.—Flour firm at $6 75@$7. Wheat in fair demand and higher at $1 40@$1 43. Corn firm at 55c. Rye firm at 80c.@82c. Oats steady at 33c.@43c. Butter firm and in fair demand. Provisions firm. Pork strong; sales at $13; held at $13 25. Lard firm; sales of steam at 7¼c.; Kettle, 7¾c.@8c. Bulk Meats quiet but firm; held at 5¼c. for Shoulders; 6¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 6½c. for Clear Sides. Bacon firm; sales of Shoulders at 6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¼c.@6¾c.; Clear Sides, 6¾c.@7c. Live Hogs firm at $4@$4 40, mostly at $4 30; receipts, 13,000; shipments, 2,200. Green Meats firm; sales of Shoulders at 4¼c.@4½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 5⅞c.@6c.; Clear Sides, 6¼c.; Hams, 7½c.@8½c. Whisky firm at 87c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Flour steady; sales, 2,000 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 50 for Amber Winter; $9 25 for White Winter; $9 75 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet but firm; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 48. Corn firm at 62c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Corn-meal—$1 25 for Bolted, and $1 20 for Unbolted, ℘ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $17@$18; Shipstuffs, $19; Middlings, $20@$22, ℘ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c. Receipts—100,000 bushels Wheat, 21,800 bushels Corn, 8,900 bushels Barley, 15,700 bushels Rye, and 7,100 bushels Peas.

DETROIT, Nov. 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged at $7@$8 for White. Wheat steady at $1 59@$1 60 for Extra; $1 54@$1 56 for No. 1 White. Corn steady at 52c. Oats in good demand at 39c. Freights, to Oswego, 10c. Receipts—6,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, and 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—9,000 bushels Wheat and 2,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Wheat—Nothing doing. Rye firm with improved milling demand; sales, 800 bushels State, in store, at 88c. Corn steady, with moderate demand; sales, 1 car No. 2 Western High Mixed at 68c.; No. 1 held at 69c. Barley moving slowly; sales, 3,000 bushels two-rowed State, afloat, at $1 37; 1,600 bushels six-rowed do., afloat, at $1 52½; 420 bags do. do., in two lots, at $1 55; 12 cars No. 2 Canada West at $1 55. Malt steady; sales, 244 bags country-made from Canada Barley at $1 70, delivered in 30 days, with interest. Oats steady; small sales No. 2 Western Mixed at 52c.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—Flour slightly firmer; demand light; Superfine, $4 75@$5 75; Extra, $5@$5 75; Spring Wheat, Extra Family, $6 50@$7 75; Winter do., $7@$7 75; High Grades, $8@$10. Wheat unchanged; Red, $1 45@$1 55; Amber, $1 55@$1 60; White, $1 70@$1 80; No. 1 Spring held at $1 40@$1 42. Rye, no sales. Corn steady; Yellow and Mixed, 67c.@68c. Oats steady; White, 50c.@53c.; Mixed, 47c.@48c. Coffee—Rio, 20c.@22c.; Laguayra, 22½c.@23½c., gold. Stock scarce. Sugar firm; fair to good Refining 7¼c.@7½c.; Grocery, 7¾c.@8¼c.; Demerara, 9@10c.; Porto Rico, 7¾c.@8¼c. Petroleum quiet; Crude, 10½c.; Refined, 14c. Whisky dull at 94½c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 24.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; Amber Michigan, cash, $1 43; December, $1 43¾; January, $1 45½; February, $1 50; No. 2 Red, cash, $1 37. Corn dull and lower at 49c. for High Mixed, cash; 50c. for January; 48½c. for Low Mixed, cash. Oats dull and lower at 40½c. for No. 1, cash; 39c. for No. 2, cash; 40c. December. Receipts—11,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, and 12,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—9,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, and 3,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 24.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1 10; No. 2, $1 05¼, cash; $1 02¾ December; $1 06 January. Oats steady at 33c. for No. 2. Corn steady at 46½c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye firm and in fair demand at 73c. for No. 1. Barley steady at 42c. for No. 2 Spring. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 10c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour and 98,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—11,000 bbls. Flour and 124,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 24.—Grain dull and weak; nominally unchanged. Petroleum quiet and steady; sales of Standard White in car lots at 13c.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 24.—Flour dull and nominal. Corn firm and scarce at 67c. Oats firm and scarce at 52c. Provisions—No stock.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 24.—Cotton steady; Middling, 14⅝c.; Low Middling, 14⅜c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 4,333 bales; exports, coastwise, 923 bales; to the Continent, 623 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 43,441 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 24.—Cotton easier; Middling, 15¾c.; Low Middling, 15c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 9,880 bales; gross, 10,310 bales; exports to the Continent, 2,208 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; last evening, 1,500 bales; stock, 124,890 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 24.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 15½c.; Low Middling, 15c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 3,112 bales; exports, coastwise, 429 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 51,017 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 24.—Cotton firm; good demand; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; Ordinary, 12½c.; net receipts, 2,178 bales; exports, coastwise, 170 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 34,931 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 24.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 14½c.; net receipts, 5,161 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,369 bales; sales, 1,377 bales; stock, 99,689 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 24—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅞@93; for the account, 93@93⅛. Erie Railway Shares, 36.

2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 35⅞. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 5¾ per cent., or 3¼ per cent. below the bank rates. It is the general impression on the Stock Exchange that the bank rate will be lowered on Thursday next, or before that day.

3:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 36. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £13,000.

5 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅞; for the account, 92⅞@93. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 95¾; 10-40s, 91¼; New Loan, 71⅛. Erie Railway Shares, 35⅞.

The rates for money on the Stock Exchange on Government Securities is 5½ per cent. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 90c.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 24—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 97, for the issue of 1862.

P. M.—United States Bonds, 97¼, for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 24—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—Arrivals steady; no transactions.

1 P. M.—Cotton steady; Middling Uplands, 8⅛d.@8½d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅞d. Sales of the day, 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were taken for speculation and export.

1:15 P. M.—Provisions—Lard, 39s. 6d. Breadstuffs—The market is firm.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,900 bales were American. Provisions—Pork, 82s. 6d. ℘ bbl. for new Mess.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, deliverable December and January; nothing below Good Ordinary at 8⅛d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands shipped December and January, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8⅜d.; on the basis of Middling Uplands shipped November and December, nothing below Low Middling, at 8 5-16d.

Evening.—Bacon, 45s. ℘ cwt. for Short Ribbed Middles. Linseed-oil, £31 5s.@£32 ℘ ton.

LONDON, Nov. 24—5 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 40s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

Evening.—Hops, £5 5s.@£6 5s. for Sussex. Linseed oil, £29 5s. ℘ ton.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS, ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 24.—The following is the Court of Appeals Calendar for Nov. 25: Nos. 112, 115, 120, 121, 69, 70, 87, 118.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—680, Alexander vs. Hageman; 2224, Brown vs. Mayor, &c. New-York; 1490, Smith vs. Mayor, &c. New-York; 274, Willett, Administratrix, vs. Klipp et al.; 1090, Winchester et al. vs. Bentley et al.; 2238½, Heatherton et al. vs. Mayor, &c. New-York; 1222, Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. Alexander et al.; 872½, Wooster vs. Price; 1430, Smith, Jr., vs. Gonzalez et al.; 1434, Kalischasch et al. vs. Thompson; 1436, McGlynn vs. Marshall; 1440, Appleby vs. Appleby; 1446, Ferdon vs. Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company; 1448, Alberti vs. Thomas, Jr.; 1450, Nesse et al. vs. Hillyer et al.; 1452, Mahler vs. Hertle et al.; 1454, Mahler vs. Stern et al.; 1456, Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company vs. Mowry et al.; 1460, Keith vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—342½, Jones vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 595, Roberts vs. East River Bank; 705, Segel vs. Dahne; 61, Schenck et al. vs. Morris; 689, Lasak vs. Riess; 188½, Wagner vs. Boocock; 709, People ex rel. Platt vs. Andrews et al.; 633, Raymond et al. vs. Vanderlip et al.; 741, Boschen vs. Frank et al.; 651, Hieronymus vs. Patrie et al.; 815½, Frisbie vs. Burr et al.; 601, Stocke et al. vs. Recknagle; 417, Sohns vs. Rutger Fire Insurance Company; 423, Knapp vs. Altmeyer et al.; 765, Conway vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company; 773, Gould vs. Moore.

SUPERIOR COURT—Part II.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—390½, Bailey vs. Griswold et al.; 238, Colby vs. Home Life Insurance Company; 278, Reade vs. Clark et al.; 804, Gardener vs. Cockerill et al.; 1301, Shupen vs. Dinsmore; 659, Kincaid vs. Dorsall; 766, Betchert vs. Bedrosian; 514, Quill vs. Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company; 740, Werner vs. Hoerler; 746, Stockledge et al. vs. Comstock et al.; 754, Brady vs. Callaghan; 750, Grupe, by Guardian, vs. Bodman; 718, Rendell et al. vs. Murphy; 822, Pfeiffer vs. Mastine; 464, Patterson vs. Stattener; 744, Ciute vs. Murray et al.; 476, Finnin vs. Mallory; 500, Lloyd et al. vs. Bowen; 736, Cahill vs. Marshall et al.; 572, Jutter vs. Hughes.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Robinson, J.—2360, Kennedy vs. Higgins; 35, Ginsterman vs. Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steam-ship Company; 332, Fisk vs. Standart; 2077, Heitler vs. Ast et al.; 2685, New Haven vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company; 2248, Sullivan vs. Bregman, Sheriff; 1912, McGuire vs. Slattery; 870, Morris vs. Serell; 2116, Horn vs. Schmidt; 2005, Fiske vs. Bergh; 2546, Shepherd vs. Knickerbocker Fire and Life Insurance Co.; 2176, Aufrecht vs. Mead Rubber Company; 2185, Alger vs. Ulner et al.; 2423, Hauf vs. Moos; 1783, Konle et al. vs. Beman.

MARINE COURT—Part I.—Adjourned for the Term.

MARINE COURT—Part II.—Adjourned for the Term.

MARINE COURT—Part III.—Held by Curtis, J.—2720, Rubin vs. The Brewers' and Maltsters' Insurance Company; 2552, Guernsey et al. vs. Jessel; 2048, Rand vs. Orden; 3068, Farley vs. Keyes; 3417, Cour vs. Morgan; 3434, Roberts vs. Bogert; 3536, Bryant et al. vs. Levy; 3557, Placek vs. Hollandt; 2674, Ahrens vs. Edler; 2520, Becklaff vs. Deschel; 2878, Throssell vs. Claside; 2887, O'Brien vs. Keveny; 3068, Bathgate vs. Truanf; 3486, Ackerman vs. Stoessel; 3604, Tinen vs. Hull; 3615, Goets vs. Grenell; 3377, Bridgham vs. Wheeler et al.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Sutherland, J.—Thomas Muller, robbery; John Lynch, burglary and receiving stolen goods; James H. Dorman, felonious assault and battery; Joseph Frelich, felonious assault and battery; Thomas Ellis, seduction; Chas. Franklin, grand larceny; Andrew Grogan, alias Andrew Collins, grand larceny; Wolf Jacobs, George W. White, grand larceny and receiving stolen goods; Peter Jerome, petit larceny; Frederick Morse, larceny and receiving stolen goods; Wm. Dorsey, larceny and receiving stolen goods; Thomas Collins, larceny; Charles Somers, larceny.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Treadway vs. Treadway; motion to punish for contempt denied, without costs and without prejudice to a renewal on further affidavits.

Goodfellow vs. Fitzgerald et al.; motion granted with $10 costs.

Richardson vs. Prime, Thirty-fifth New-York, is decisive, and question cannot be met.

The People, &c., Jackson vs. Green; motion for mandamus denied, with $10 costs.

Purdy vs. Felix G. Y. Paito et al.; motion to continue the injunction granted, without costs, with leave to defendants upon the coming in of the answers to move for a dissolution of such injunction, &c.

Challiss vs. Woodhull; motion to vacate motion of arrest denied, with $10 costs.

Treadway vs. Treadway; motion to open decree of divorce denied, with $10 costs.

Cameron vs. Heim et al.; motion denied with $10 costs.

Damburm vs. Schalting; motion for judgment on account of the frivolousness of the demurrer denied, with $10 costs to abide event, &c.

Brown vs. Auslair; motion to vacate attachment denied, with $10 costs.

Meyers vs. Jones; default opened on payment of $10 Term fee, disbursements of inquest and judgment, and $10 costs, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Bernbaum vs. Levy et al.; order denying motion for leave to amend answer, with $10 costs to plaintiff to abide the event.

Baltzer vs. Nicolay, Smith vs. Davis, Hazard vs. Dyer et al.; orders granted.

By Chief Justice Barbour.

Crane vs. Sonneborn. The defendant is entitled to judgment, dismissing complaint with costs. See opinion.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Sauke vs. Hughes; motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

Hiler vs. Hetterich; motion granted, unless applicant within ten days file an undertaking, as required by 355 of this Code.

Fowle vs. Covert; motion to vacate attachment denied, without prejudice.

Meacham vs. Allen, Jr.; motion denied.

Christian Deiniger vs. Catherine Deiniger; see memorandum.

In the matter, &c., of Bender vs. Connor; application denied. See section 3 laws of 1861, chapter, which restores practice under act 1844 in New-York County.

Same vs. same; application granted for leave to

Oberdorfer vs. Lowenstein; motion denied.

The People ex rel. Haskel vs. Green; Peremptory mandamus denied; motion to strike out granted in part as indicated on number of motion.

In the matter of the assignment of Pratt, Oakley & Co.; application for final discharge of assignee granted.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 24.—The Court of Appeals will take a recess from Wednesday, Nov. 26, to Monday, Dec. 2.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 25, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE LIAR, and TO OBLIGE BENSON—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Lewis.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—OTHELLO—Mr. Edwin Booth, Miss Bella Pateman, Miss Mary Wells.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—ENOCH ARDEN—Mr. Edwin Adams.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Hayward.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—THE NEW MAGDALEN—Miss Carlotta LeClercq, Mr. H. M. Wood.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE WICKED WORLD—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. M. Rankin.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK.—Mr. G. H. Manton, Mr. George Atkins.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

MRS. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—THE GENEVA CROSS—Mrs. F. B. Conway, Mr. Frank Roche.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—LA TRAVIATA (Italian Opera)—Mme. Nilsson, M. Capoul.

STEINWAY HALL.—PIANO CONCERT by Blind Tom.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—PRESTIDIGITATION AND LAUGHING GAS by Messrs. Harts and Colton.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
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For the accommodation of up-town residents advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of the residents of Harlem and vicinity, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 2,386 4th av., between 129th and 130th sts., at the same rates as are charged at the publication office. Advertisements received from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M., and on Sundays from 3 to 6 P. M.

☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The statement of Judge DAVIS yesterday, in regard to the document presented by TWEED's counsel, sets at rest the wild rumors as to the contents of that paper. It will be noticed that the paper itself was prepared several months before some events to which it has been said to refer. Judge DAVIS' statement is very clear and dignified, and the principles it announces are such as the Bar of New-York will undoubtedly sustain, but which some of its members have been in the habit of grossly violating.

We are again called upon to criticise the action of the Police Commissioners, who have directed the Dock Commissioners to establish a dumping ground at the foot of Maiden lane. No one acquainted with the depth of water at the foot of that street questions that it is the best adapted for large shipping on the East River, and no one interested in New-York would endeavor to force the shipping that now comes there to go over to Long Island, but we are assured that if this dumping scheme is carried out, a line of ocean steamers that has the lease of the pier adjoining, has made arrangements to move to Brooklyn. The Police Commissioners should pause before they carry out this scheme. Have none of them any thought of the commerce of New-York, and the depreciation that would follow to the property in the neighborhood? Maiden lane and the side streets adjoining are already crowded almost as much as Broadway, and a stream of corporation dirt-carts would render them quite impassable.

While engaged in modifying the rules governing the Tombs prison, the Commissioners of Charities and Correction should be careful to make a substantial reform. The safety of prisoners will not be assured by a regulation that visitors shall be admitted only on a pass signed by a Commissioner, if upon such pass the visitor is at liberty to go upon the corridors or into the cells of the prison. The only reform which will prove of real service is to rigidly exclude all visitors from the prison proper, and have prisoners see their friends under strict surveillance of officials in a room in one of the buildings inside the walls. If this rule had been in force it would have been impossible for SHARKEY to have escaped in the manner he did, or in any other way. The Commissioners cannot be blamed for the inefficiency of the present rules governing the prison, for they found them in force when they took office, and up to the time of SHARKEY's escape nothing had occurred to convince them of the necessity of a change. But now that an alteration in the management has been demanded by the apparent inadequacy of the present rules, they will be culpable if they do not make regulations which will render escapes impossible in the future.

Every Republican member of the Assembly should remember that on yesterday, Nov. 24, HENRY W. GENET, commonly known as "HARRY" GENET, was arraigned in the Court of Oyer and Terminer on charges of grand larceny, of which crimes he has been duly indicted. This man GENET will, doubtless, take a seat in the next Assembly as a member for the Twenty-first District of New-York, which has been disgraced by giving him a plurality of votes. It remains for the Republicans to determine whether, as individuals or a body, they can afford to sit with a man whom there is some reason to believe may soon be a convicted felon. It is true that GENET says he is innocent; but so did TWEED; and the Assembly must bear in mind that conviction in this case means a term in State Prison instead of a county jail. GENET should be expelled on the day he takes his seat.

It appears the "Industrial Exhibition Company" was sadly in need of the $2,500,000 it attempted to filch from the City Treasury. It was accustomed to board upon its prospects at first-class hotels, and seems to have met with better success than usually falls to the lot of adventurers. It is true that it was ignominiously turned out of one house, and had its baggage seized for default in the payment of a paltry bill of $100, but this sad experience was more than compensated by the luck of the "company" at another house. Here a board-bill of $190 was incurred and never paid, but this was only the beginning of a series of brilliant operations. The "company" ran up a bill of $11 for cigars, and managed to owe the lady who has the paper-stand in the hotel $1 65 before final grief came upon it. Besides all this, the bibulous wants of the "company" were so great, and its funds so limited, that the bar-keeper long ago ceased to keep an account of its debts. In view of these facts we do not wonder that the "company" was so shameless in its efforts to obtain relief from the City Treasury. These debts pressing upon it should induce the next Legislature to take away its charter without ceremony.

The contumacy of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Posen continues, and, as we stated the other day, the confiscation of his entire personal property is following, as a matter of course. There are thirty or forty charges against Mgr. LEDOCHOWSKI of, appointing priests without notifying the Chief President of the province, as required by the ecclesiastical laws. How many of these have been disposed of, we have no means of ascertaining. But on each charge he is summoned to a separate trial before the nearest Police court. Failing to appear, as he invariably does, he is fined from 200 to 1,000 thalers. Of course, a refusal to pay the fine is a necessary part of his policy of resistance. Then "the proper officer of the District Court of Posen proceeds to the Archiepiscopal palace, and levies on whatever he can lay hold of." A few weeks ago, it was the Archbishop's state carriage and horses; now, according to a cable telegram, it is his furniture. Next, we presume, the officer will seize his gorgeous ecclesiastical wardrobe, and then, when the Archbishop, Count LEDOCHOWSKI, has suffered martyrdom by being reduced to a strictly apostolic state of poverty, the Prussian Diet will probably find it necessary to pass a law depriving him of his office, and providing for his expulsion from the country.

OUR GOVERNMENT AND SPAIN.

The public have been treated to a great deal of rubbish in some New-York papers concerning the duty of the Government in relation to the Spanish difficulty. They have been told that the President ought instantly to have declared war, and that we have been disgraced by the pusillanimous tone adopted toward the Spanish authorities by Secretary FISH. Perhaps the most appropriate present that could be made to the intellectual department of the *Herald* would be a copy of the United States Constitution, from which it may be gathered, without much study, that the right of declaring war does not rest with the President; and as for the negotiations which have been carried on by our Government, anything stated about them must necessarily be based on conjecture or the excited imagination of a more or less foolish person, whose natural field of exertions would be the North Pole. We believe we may say with perfect confidence that when the dispatches and telegrams are laid before Congress, it will be found that the negotiations on our side have been conducted with a firmness and an energy which will entitle the Secretary of State and the Government generally to the warmest approbation of the nation. From first to last there has been no sign of wavering or indecision about them. Most sane persons would come to the conclusion without much argument that Secretary FISH is as patriotic an American as any of the wild Irishmen who propound their views of international difficulties through the columns of the New-York *Herald*. He is a gentleman, to be sure; but that is an accident not necessarily fatal to a man's moral character. The dignity of a great country is not always best preserved by a herd of pot-house Bohemians. The position of the Government in relation to the *Virginius* has been one of some difficulty. On the one hand, the vessel has bad antecedents. We are obliged, as it were, to take up the cause of a man whose character is more than suspected, and whose actions have not been by any means beyond reproach. But, on the other hand, an unmistakable insult has been offered to our flag; for, even had the *Virginius* been a filibuster, the Spaniards would have no right to condemn her off-hand, and execute a large part of her passengers and crew. In time of peace no such measure would be permissible; scarcely even in time of war. The papers of the *Virginius* were in regular order, and she carried the United States flag, having, just before her capture, been formally cleared by our acting Consul at Kingston. Of these facts there cannot be the slightest doubt. If her papers were improperly obtained, that was a subject for judicial investigation. A Spanish war vessel had no sort of right to decide the question on the high seas, to seize the *Virginius* even before deciding it, and to hurry her Captain and many of her passengers to a butcher's shambles. There are proper ways and means of dealing with filibustering vessels, (supposing the *Virginius* to be one,) and the course taken by the Spanish authorities does not belong to any of them. The Government at Washington has not treated Spain in the spirit of a foot-pad or a bully, as some of the papers would have it do. It has pressed its demands in a tone becoming a great nation, which has never been backward in maintaining its rights, but which, on the other hand, disdains to adopt the buccaneering swagger so dear to the New-York *Herald* and journals of its class. Its claims for reparation have been pressed in the form usual among civilized nations, and yet they have been so decided as to excite no little surprise at Madrid. That the *Virginius* must be surrendered; that the surviving members of the passengers and crew must be restored; that the United States flag must be saluted in the port where it has been so greatly outraged; that some suitable indemnity must be made to the families of the American citizens massacred—these are points upon which the Government might naturally be expected to insist. We have not the slightest doubt that when the official papers are published, it will be seen that the Government has asked for reparation of this kind with great decision, and yet not without due courtesy and consideration for the struggling Republic of Spain. If Señor CASTELAR asked for reasonable time in order that his Government might acquaint itself with all the facts in the case, could we refuse it? No doubt an intimation has been made from the other side to the effect that the whole dispute might be referred to arbitration; but there are some things which are not adapted to this mode of settlement, and among them is a gross and manifest indignity leveled at one great power by another. It is not, therefore, to be supposed for a moment that our Government will consent to any proposals for arbitration, at least so far as regards its principal claims for redress. If Spain asked for time, it was impossible to refuse it; but, of course, a reasonable limit must be fixed. It would never do to allow a controversy of this nature to be protracted over an indefinite period. Such a limit, we have no doubt, was actually fixed. If we are not mistaken, it will expire on the 26th inst., and then, if the authorities at Madrid cannot decide on doing justice to our Government, the United States Minister there will close his Legation. This, of course, would not shut the door upon all negotiations; but unquestionably, it would be a startling event in the record of those negotiations. Congress would have to decide what course should be taken next. Down to that point it would be found that our Government had been consistent and firm in its demands, yielding no important principle, while making all just allowances for the difficulties under which CASTELAR and his Government have been laboring. We believe there will not be the slightest difference of opinion on this subject when all the papers are placed before Congress. The *Virginius* should have been condemned, if condemned at all, only before a legal tribunal. Spain has clearly violated the treaty of 1795, and such a breach of faith could not be allowed to pass unchallenged. It seems very probable that the independence of Cuba will be the result of this difficulty, although we still hope that it will be accomplished without war between the United States and Spain.

CIVIL SUITS AGAINST THE RING.

The jury that convicted TWEED disposed of but one part of the consequences attending his share of the transactions of the infamous Board of Audit. They found him to be truly charged with a breach of official trust in affixing his certificate of audit to certain claims which he knew to be fraudulent, and in whose proceeds he wrongfully shared. The suit which was so satisfactorily closed on Saturday was a purely criminal one, and was prosecuted simply with a view to punishment. But there is another suit, or rather a brace of suits, which have dragged their slow length along for two years, which are civil actions, and whose end is compulsory restitution. Now that the later in point of beginning has been disposed of, people will naturally manifest some curiosity to know what has become of the former. Twelve years in the County Jail is a very good commencement to the perfect work of justice upon TWEED. A million of dollars recovered, in part payment of his thefts from the County Treasury of New-York, would be a highly desirable addition to the spectacle of TWEED in a felon's cell.

The civil suits against the Ring were started with a good deal of éclat. In the middle of October, 1871, Gen. DIX, Judge PIERREPONT, and others, acting as a deputation from the Committee of Seventy, waited upon Gov. HOFFMAN to urge upon his attention the necessity of doing something to rid New-York City of the self-convicted plunderers who still held on to positions of trust which they had disgraced. The result of a good deal of talk was the continuance of HOFFMAN's policy of masterly inactivity; but the delegation carried with them one solid trophy of their visit in the shape of a letter from Attorney General CHAMPLAIN to CHARLES O'CONOR, delegating to the latter his "official power to prosecute for the frauds recently brought to light in the City of New-York." This authorization was confirmed by Attorney General BARLOW, and Mr. O'CONOR and the lawyers associated with him have had every facility afforded them by the legal officers of a Reform administration to push the civil suits against the Ring to a successful issue.

The legal ground occupied by these suits is, no doubt, a somewhat novel one to the practice of our courts. Their validity depended upon the success of counsel in establishing the right of the State, in its capacity of *parens patriæ*, to sue for the recovery of money taken from what was, technically, the County Treasury of New-York. It is not necessary to enter here into the very interesting questions involved in the title of these suits. On the well-known legal maxim that there can be no wrong without a remedy, it is perfectly clear that if the State have no right of action in these cases, the County of New-York must have. The right of the State to sue has been affirmed by one General Term decision, and the right of the County, *i. e.*, the Board of Supervisors, by another. In point of fact, both parties have opened suits of similar tenor, and since the present Corporation Counsel took office, we understand that the County suits have been amicably merged in those of the State, and a good deal of the technical difficulty of the original proceeding has, we presume, been overcome by making the County a party plaintiff.

Those civil suits have not yet reached the stage of being tried on their merits, though it is high time now that something were heard about them. They relate to precisely the same transactions upon which most of the criminal indictments were found—the proceedings, namely, of the Board of Audit. Their chief strength, like that of the charges on which TWEED has been sentenced, is derived from the division of the spoil as shown by the accounts of the Broadway Bank. GARVEY, INGERSOLL and WOODWARD are shown to have collected $5,700,000 of the warrants "audited" by the Board, and the uniform practice of giving sixty-six per cent. to WOODWARD and twenty-four per cent. to TWEED is relied upon in the civil, as it was in the criminal, suit as the chief argument in favor of conviction. TWEED's bail in the civil suits was $1,000,000, and his bondsmen consequently justified in $2,000,000. The fact may have an important bearing on the success of any future attempt to get him released on bail, pending the argument for a new trial. Individually and severally, the bondsmen in the civil suit are responsible for the amount of his very heavy bail, and some of them at least would be very unlikely to face the risk of allowing TWEED to walk abroad again. It is not very probable that we shall have to depend on the fears of his most deeply interested bondsmen to keep the master thief locked up, but it is at least something to have them to fall back upon.

A rather more interesting question is the prospect of recovering the $1,000,000 stolen under cover of the resolution passed by the Board of Audit. The jury in the criminal case has practically settled the character of this transaction, and it ought not to be difficult to find a jury in Albany County, where the previous stages of the civil suit have been argued, or in New-York, should the trial be held here, to settle the fact that the stolen money forms a legal lien upon the estate of TWEED. Attempts have been made, though without success, by counsel for the people, to arrest the process of transferring that estate, with or without adequate consideration. It appears to us that TWEED's success in stripping himself of his worldly goods need not seriously interfere with the people's chance of getting back their money. TWEED was certainly possessed of six times the amount claimed at the date these suits were commenced. If the sum sought to be recovered is adjudged a legal claim now, it inevitably was so in November, 1871, and every piece of real estate which he has since transferred must carry a share of that claim as a lien upon it. The people who took that property from TWEED knew of the purpose for which it was transferred, and the claims which threatened it. They are chiefly TWEED's near relatives, and if the civil suits could be but pushed to a successful issue the holders of that property could, doubtless, be compelled to disgorge.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND RESUMPTION.

While our columns have been free and open to a general discussion of this important subject in all its bearings, we have never committed ourselves to any fixed plan of return to specie payments, whether by the Government or the people. The true mission of the free press is to hear and put forth the views of others, as well as to consider and render judgment on its own behalf. In so much it realizes, to an extent which was not dreamed of in the older time, that in "a multitude of counselors there is wisdom."

But while awaiting a truly practicable plan which may not only from its own wisdom, but from its acceptance by the ruling spirits of the representative bodies in Congress, unite the support of all independent thinkers, we have never hesitated to put THE TIMES on the side of the true interests of the country, which demand the return to specie payment at the earliest practicable day. The great party which now controls the Government has, by repeated declarations of its Chief Executive, its leading Senators, and its Representatives in Congress, fairly committed itself to this policy. We shall not waver in its support. And we gladly recognize that the Democratic Party and its press, on this question, have on many occasions shown a disposition to maintain the true doctrine—that there is only one universal standard of value, and that is gold.

We print elsewhere the majority report of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce, which is to be discussed next Friday. Mr. LOW, the Chairman of the committee, to whose pen we naturally attribute the memorial proposed for the adoption of the Chamber, fairly meets the main objections to an early beginning of a policy shaping toward redemption of the United States notes, and a subsequent resumption by the Government.

One of the largest merchants of the City, and intimately connected with its import trade, Mr. LOW, states, and his authority is almost unquestionable, that the "great staples, sugar, tea, coffee, and iron, have failed, for more than a year, to realize cost and charges," and that he believes that this is "equally true of other imports generally;" while on the other hand, our exports are unusually large. He draws the reasonable conclusion that the flow of coin from Europe is natural, and that the state of our exchanges shows that the premium on gold is "speculative" and not real. He adds, what has been often stated in these columns, that the purchase abroad of first-class American securities of unquestioned character, has not and will not be discontinued; and in proof of the correctness of his opinion we need only refer our readers to the London *Economist* of the 8th inst., in which attention is called to the advantages offered for investment in securities sent from this market for sale in London—an opportunity, it suggests, for real investment which is unprecedentedly rare.

We will not allude to the changes he proposes in the National Banking law; its defects may be beyond cure by the legislation he proposes. But we call attention to one point which seems new to us, "that the whole reserve held by the banks shall be in legal-tender notes." The practical effect of this would be certainly good, in that it would restrict the banks from lending upon coin—one of the real causes of the present artificial premium on gold.

The request that the redemption of the United States legal-tender notes should be commenced on the 4th day of May next is, we fear, liable to serious objections. An order of Congress to the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem so fast and so far as in the power of the Treasury, and without derangement of the money market, would be better than the naming of any fixed day. In a less time than that named between the meeting of Congress and the day for redemption the French Empire disappeared, and the capital was cut off from the outside world by the greatest siege of which history makes mention. No, let us have no fixed days, but only a fixed resolve to restore specie payment at the earliest day, and the authority to the Secretary to approach that day as rapidly as possible.

PATROLMEN AND DETECTIVES.

As we have never been chary of reproach to our late detective force whenever their shortcomings seemed to deserve it, so we are the more willing to accord to one of their number the compliment he merits. This is Officer SIMINGTON, of the Sixth Precinct, recently transferred, with other detectives, from the Central Office to patrol duty. Whatever may have been his errors or failures in the former capacity, he has certainly lost no time in proving his value in the latter. On Sunday morning, while passing along the Bowery in civilian's dress, and apparently off duty, he was summoned to the assistance of a tradesman whose shop had been broken into by thieves. Two of the rascals were pointed out on the corner of Bond street, relating their achievements to an admiring crowd of friends, if not confederates.

Without hesitation, SIMINGTON seized them both. One of the ruffians drew a revolver, and was promptly seconded by his associates, who fell upon the officer in force, and beat and kicked him without stint. Nevertheless, he held on resolutely to his prisoners, and, sometimes on his feet, sometimes on his back, but never letting go his hold, succeeded in dragging them to the corner of Bleecker and Mott streets, within hail of Police Head-quarters. Here reinforcements opportunely arrived, and the plucky officer, covered with mud and bruises, but triumphant, had the satisfaction of marching both the rascals into the presence of the Superintendent. What is even more creditable to SIMINGTON than the courage displayed by him is the fact that though armed, and having every provocation to use his pistol, he contented himself with plying the butt end of it lustily on the scoundrel who was trying to shoot him. That indicates a union of firmness with temper which constitutes one of the most valuable attributes of a policeman. Evidently SIMINGTON is a patrolman who will rise.

While we are upon the subject it may not be amiss to say a word about the transfer of detectives to patrol duty. Apparently it is a tacit admission of the board that all in Capt. IRVING's branch of the service is not as it should be. But now that the principle of rotation is introduced, why should it not be established? Why should not the more intelligent and deserving patrolmen take turns in serving as detectives? Since a certain degree of prestige seems to attach to the office, service in it might even be held out as a reward of merit to the general members of the force. The benefits to result from such an arrangement are manifold. The general usefulness of the force would be increased, chances of corruption would be lessened, the very undesirable intimacy between the detectives and the thieves would be checked, and every man would have a chance of displaying by actual experience his faculty for detective duty. As each member of the department would speedily find his level; a poor detective might prove an excellent patrolman, and vice versa.

FRANCE'S NEW DEFENSES.

Writing from Berlin under date of Nov. 12, the correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* says: "From an official source I learn the following facts in reference to military matters in France. The new system of national defenses (*Landesvertheidigung*) recently adopted in Germany, one of the chief objects of which is to do away with a large number of small fortresses of no importance, considering the present method of conducting war, and to strengthen the larger fortresses by means of large detached forts, thereby constituting strongholds that are at once arsenals and huge intrenched camps, has made it necessary for France to reorganize her home defenses. The necessity of protecting France from German attacks by a strong line of fortresses, as well as of remedying the shortcomings discovered during the last war in the defenses of Paris, occupies most earnestly at the present moment French military circles. These questions have entered a new phase. The triple fortress-girdle constructed upon Vauban's plan on the eastern frontier, and which chiefly consisted of small forts much exposed to bombardment, was possessed of but an insignificant offensive force, and speedily fell to pieces under the German blows. Metz and Strasbourg were the only strongholds that held out for any time. Warned by these experiences, the French have resolved to relegate the smaller fortresses to a position of altogether secondary moment, and to constitute the frontier defenses in a series of intrenched camps, connected with and supporting one another. The central point of this entirely new system of defense will be Paris, which will also be a reserve and store depot for the fortresses nearer the frontier. As far as the plans for this complex of fortresses are hitherto settled, a strategical barrier of the first class will be set up over against the very strongly fortified western frontier of Germany. To achieve this the central Meuse fortresses—Sedan, Mézières, Verdun, and Toul—will be greatly strengthened and surrounded with detached forts so as to form one huge intrenched camp. Southward Langres, Belfort, and probably Dijon will prolong this long line of defense, and will be formed into another gigantic intrenched camp. The space between Toul and Langres is only about fifty miles broad, and is throughout so much cut up by water and the western heights of the Vosges as to be most unfavorable ground for the operations of a hostile army; it, therefore, requires no special fortress-defenses. Behind this first line of defense will be constructed two great intrenched camps at Soissons and Châlons, designed to hinder the advance of an enemy upon the Aine and Marne. Paris will serve as depot for all these defensive works, and will itself be protected upon an entirely new system. Two projects are under consideration for the Paris defenses, neither of which has been definitely adopted. The first proposes to erect fifty strong forts round Paris, at considerable distances from the capital. Three of the forts comprehended in this scheme are already traced out, one (N.) at Moulin Sounon, another (S.) at Montretout, and the third (N. E.) at Mont Avron. The second project, derived from an old scheme of Napoleon I., has been worked out by the Engineer General Tripier, and proposes to construct two fortress girdles round Paris, one of which shall take in the already existing fortress, and the other constitute a distant belt of works, of which the links should be Corbeil, Chartres, Lagny, Creil, Dammartin, Beaumont-sur-Oise, Meulan, and Rambouillet. This project is not likely to be realized, as it would be enormously expensive. The construction of the line of defenses on the Maas is, however, absolutely adopted, and it may be looked upon as a certainty that the intrenched camps at Soissons and Châlons will also be constructed with all possible dispatch."

MR. BRIGHT ON "FREE LAND."

Mr. Bright has addressed the following reply to a letter sent to him by Mr. G. W. Sanders, of Stockton-on-Tees, as to the meaning of the term "free land:"

ROCHDALE, Nov. 1, 1873.

DEAR SIR: I have often explained in my speeches what is intended by the term "free land." It means the abolition of the law of primogeniture, and the limitation of the system of entails and settlements, so that "life interest" may be for the most part got rid of, and real ownership substituted for them. It means, also, that it shall be as easy to buy or sell land as to buy or sell a ship, or, at least, as easy as it is in Australia and in many or in all the States of the American Union. It means that no legal encouragement shall be given to great estates and great farms, and that the natural forces of accumulation and dispersion shall have free play, as they have with regard to ships, and shares, and machinery, and stock [illegible] shall be well paid for his work, unnecessary work shall not be made for him, involving an enormous tax on all transactions in connection with the purchase and sale of lands and houses. A thorough reform in this matter would complete, with regard to land, the great work accomplished by the Anti-Corn Law League in 1846. It would give an endless renown to the Minister who made it, and would bless to an incalculable extent all classes connected with and dependent on honest industry.

I am respectfully yours, JOHN BRIGHT.

Mr. G. W. SANDERS, Stockton-on-Tees.

THE CURRENCY.

REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES CONTROLLER—FREE BANKING.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The forthcoming report of the Controller of the Currency contains the following on the subject of free banking: "The Restraining law of the State of New-York, act of April 21, 1818, provided that—'It shall not be lawful for any person, association of persons, or body corporate from and after the 1st day of August next, to keep any office of deposit for the purpose of discounting promissory notes, or for carrying on any kind of banking business, or operations which incorporated banks are authorized by law to carry on, or issue any bills or promissory notes, as private bankers, unless thereunto specially authorized by law.' This law placed the whole banking interests of the country in the hands of a few chartered institutions, and was in its effects a grievous monopoly. Most of the States of the Union organized by special act of the Legislature trust companies, savings banks, and other corporations. The Bank of England and the private banks and joint stock banks of England organized prior to 1844 possess the right to issue circulation, and no such right has been granted to other organizations since that year. All such favored institutions are monopolies, but it cannot be said that the national banks of the United States are monopolies in the same sense of the word. The organization of national banks has, from the beginning, been open to all, and, until the amount of circulation authorized by Congress was exhausted, all applications with proper indorsements certifying to the means and character of the applicants for the organization of such institutions with circulation, were considered and granted, and the aggregate of circulation for which applications are now on file in this office, the consideration of which has been postponed, does not exceed $10,000,000. That the banks which were first organized were profitable to their shareholders is conceded, and it is a cause of congratulation that the surplus earnings of those years are husbanded in the surplus fund of more than $120,000,000, as a protection to depositors and creditors, in anticipation of times of panic and disaster. The statistics we present show that the earnings of the banks of late years have not been excessive, and in many cases much less than the earnings and dividends which the shareholders of manufacturing, railroad, and other corporations realize from the capital invested. If the national banking system, under which two or more national banks have been organized in almost every city and thriving village in the Union, and where the earnings of business men and the savings of the people can be deposited with a greater degree of safety than under any previous system, is in any sense a monopoly, it is not the fault of the system, but an evil which arises from the existing state of the currency, and it is believed, that the national banking system is in every sense less a monopoly than any national system of banking ever before authorized. The system is considered a monopoly, because it is supposed that large profits are derived from the privilege of issuing circulating notes, which was limited in amount. The act of March 12, 1870, authorized an additional issue of $54,000,000 of national bank notes; but the whole amount has not yet been issued, chiefly for the reason that in the States to which the amount was assigned there is but little profit in the issue of such notes, as will be seen hereafter; but because it is erroneously believed that a large profit accrues from circulation to organizations of this kind, the demand for what is termed free banking may be to a large extent attributed. The Restraining act of the State of New-York, as has been seen, prohibited individuals and associations from carrying on the business of banking without first obtaining special charters from the Legislature. This law was repealed about thirty years after its passage, not without encountering bitter opposition. In the year following the repeal the general banking system of the State of New-York was authorized, a system based on the deposit of securities with redemption at a fixed rate of discount, and it is probable that the term "free banking" originated, to a large extent, from the fact that it superseded the monopoly which preceded it.

The phrase "free banking," however, as now used, is not clearly defined, for there is nothing in this country to-day more free than banking. Every individual or association of individuals throughout the country has the right to negotiate promissory notes, drafts, and bills of exchange; to receive deposits; to loan money upon personal or real estate security, and to transact almost every kind of business pertaining to legitimate banking. There is little doubt that the term "free banking," by many persons, is understood to mean the unrestricted issue of bank notes to any association of persons organizing a National Bank and depositing the required amount of United States bonds as security, but there are but few persons who have given any considerable attention to this subject who are willing to advocate the unrestricted issue of National Bank notes to the amount of the public debt. It is probable that a more satisfactory definition of free banking would be an issue of paper money which should be promptly redeemed at the commercial centre of the country. Such a currency may be divided into three classes—first, an unsecured circulation, redeemable at par by the bank, or its agent at some designated city; second, a secured circulation redeemable at its own counter at par, and at the commercial centre at a fixed rate of discount, and third, a circulation exchangeable at par for lawful money at its own counter and by its agents appointed for that purpose. The currency of the New-England States previous to the war is a fair example of the first class. That system was generally known as the Suffolk system, because the Suffolk Bank, at Boston, compelled the redemption of the notes of the New-England banks at its own counter at par. The system, however, was not free, but a monopoly, as banks could only be organized under special charters obtained from the Legislatures of the six New-England States. This circulation was not required to be secured by any deposit pledged for that purpose, and the failure of the banks in some of the New-England States, which not infrequently happened, almost always resulted in great loss, not only to the creditor, but to the bill-holder. The Suffolk Bank, at Boston, forced the redemption of the notes at par at its own counter by a system of asserting and returning the notes to the place of issue, but the same notes were invariably at a discount of one-eighth per cent. in New-York. The notes of these banks were, therefore, neither safe nor exchangeable at par or coin at the chief commercial centre.

THE NEW-YORK BANKING SYSTEM.

The New-York State system of free banking is an example of the second class of currency, and it is probable that the more thoughtful advocates of what is termed "free banking," proposed that circulation shall be issued and redeemed under the National Currency act upon a similar plan. Taking it for granted that advocates of "free banking" base their arguments upon the success of the system authorized in that State by act of April 18, 1838, it may be well to contrast the condition of the currency and of the public debt at the time of the inauguration of that system, at the commencement of war, and at the present time. The currency of the State of New-York first issued was secured by stocks of the different States, and by bonds and mortgages deposited by corporations with the Controller of the State. Subsequently, by various amendments the law was so changed as to provide for the issue of circulation based entirely upon the bonds of the United States and of the State of New-York, and that was the basis at the time of the breaking out of the war. At the time of the inauguration of the system the debt of the United States was $107,434,221, and all these bonds were above par in the market. In 1860 the funded debt of the United States was $44,974,082. The laws authorizing the issue of circulating notes were more numerous than the States and Territories of the Union, and the rates of discount in the New-York market upon the bank notes issued and in general circulation varied from one-eighth of one per cent. to one and one-half per cent. discount, while many bank notes that had a local circulation were quoted at from five to ten per cent. discount. The notes of the New-York and New-England banks only circulated throughout the whole Union, like the national bank currency of to-day. The funded debt of the United States to-day is forty times the amount of the debt in 1860. Then the United States issued coin only as currency. Now the National Bank notes and the legal-tender notes are about twenty times the amount of the circulation authorized at that time by all the States of the Union. The amount of the funded debt and the currency is, therefore, entirely changed, and it is by no means evident that what was a good thing for the State of New-York in 1860 is in 1873 a good thing for the whole United States. The New-York State law authorized the issue of bank notes to all associations organized under its provision, at the face value of United States and New-York State six per cent. bonds deposited, and to this feature of the law the National Currency act is indebted for those excellent provisions which insure absolute security to the bill-holder. But this law did not authorize the unrestricted issue of bank notes. It required that the banknotes issued should be redeemed at its own counters and by its agent in New-York, Albany, or Troy, at a discount. Practically, notes were redeemed at the agency, and not at the counters of the bank. Redemption was the cardinal principle of the law, and it was expected that the principle of redemption would prevent an issue of circulation which should exceed the requirements of business. Redemption in the New-York law meant discount. It was to be a redemption in specie, and was founded upon the avowed principle that specie was worth more and was more desirable to hold than the circulating notes authorized. But in order that there should be no mistake, the law itself provided that the discount upon the circulating notes at the redemption agencies should be one-fourth of one per cent. If a law had been passed by Congress at that time for the redemption of the gold coin in silver coin, or for the redemption of silver coin in copper coin, such a law would have been a dead letter, for the reason that gold coin is known to be of greater intrinsic value in the market than silver coin, and the silver of greater intrinsic value than copper, though each of these coins are a legal tender to an amount fixed by law. In order to have a system of redemption, it is necessary that the things to be redeemed shall be known to be worth less than the thing in which it is to be redeemed, and this principle was legalized by the New-York State Legislature, when it provided that the bank note should be worth in the City of New-York one quarter of one per cent. less than the gold coinage of the United States. If $40,000,000 was therefore issued, the circulation of New-York State was $39,182,919. Its value at the moment of issue was $100,000 less than $40,000,000. If the circulation was redeemed three times a year, there would be $300,000 of loss on one side and $300,000 of gain on the other side, and, if redeemed six times $600,000 of loss and $600,000 of gain on the other side. The gain was, as a general rule, divided between the banks which issued the money and the banks which redeemed the same, while the country merchant, and the manufacturer, and the jobber in the great cities experienced the loss. But the circulation of the State of New-York was known to be so much safer, and the discount so much less, than the circulation of any other State of the Union that the discount was hardly noticed when the loss upon notes of most of the other States of the Union was from four to six times as great. The result was, as might have been expected, that the notes were not fulfilling their function of a circulating medium, but being sent forward and backward not for the purpose of obtaining specie, but to be exchanged one for the other at the Clearing-house, in order to provide a fund in New-York for the redemption of other notes, and also to provide exchange at a profit of from one-fourth to one and one-fourth per cent. The amount of exchange thus gained by the bankers and brokers, and the amount of exchange lost by the people in these transactions cannot be computed, but there is no doubt that it amounted annually to millions of dollars. The average amount of specie held by the New-York State banks for ten years previous to the year 1860 was $17,565,006. Of this amount about one-eighth, say $2,200,000, was held by the country banks in their vaults, and the balance, say $15,300,000 was held in New-York City. If from this amount should be deducted the coin belonging to the banks and persons outside of the State, and the amount of checks payable in coin, it would be found that the amount of circulating notes issued in the State of New-York was, on an average for ten years, at least five times the amount of specie on deposit for the purpose of redeeming their notes. The amount of national bank notes now authorized to be issued is $354,000,000, and the amount of legal-tender notes $356,000,000, so that the proportion of legal-tender money in which national bank notes are now redeemable is nearly identical, though slightly in excess. If the National Banking law was amended so as to require the redemption of national bank notes in the legal-tender notes at one-fourth of one per cent. discount, as in the New-York State law, instead of at par, as provided in the National Currency act, and the national banks of the whole country would agree to such a provision of the law, the prompt redemption of the national bank notes would be insured. But the redemption of this vast amount of circulating notes, if redeemed but once a year, would result in a loss to the people of the United States of $900,000; if the notes were to be redeemed four times annually, $3,600,000, and if redeemed six times annually, $5,400,000. A system of redemption of this kind would, also, at once increase the rate of exchange, from the rate of one-tenth of one per cent. (now existing at most periods of the year between the different cities of the Union) to from one-half per cent. to one per cent., thus restoring to a considerable degree the condition of the exchange at the time of the inauguration of the national banking system, and insuring a loss to the people annually of millions of dollars.

REDEMPTION.

Such a system would, however, undoubtedly result in the return of the notes of the national banks, at certain seasons of the year when they were not needed to the vaults of the country banks, to be paid out when the demand for currency increased. Such a system would also give what is exceedingly desirable at the present time—elasticity to the currency. The profit upon the circulation of national banks organized in the West and South during the past year, as will be shown more fully hereafter, did not much exceed one per cent. for the country banks, and was less than one-half of one per cent. in the redemption cities. Under such a condition of things, with so small a margin of profit to be derived from issue of circulating notes, there would be little demand for circulation, and consequently but little danger in throwing the doors wide open to any association properly organized that might demand such circulation, but with reduction of the value of the bonds and the approximation of the value of bank notes to the value of specie, the profit would increase, and with the increase of profit, the demand for the issue of additional bank notes would also increase, so that under such a system the issue of bank notes would have a continued tendency to lessen the value of the paper dollar, and prevent its approximation to the gold dollar, so that all ideas of specie payment might forever be abandoned. In order to insure the prompt redemption of the national bank notes the amount issued must be so much increased that the notes will be, say at one-eighth of one per cent discount, and this would probably not be accomplished until an addition was made to the present circulation of $100,000,000. The same result would follow from the reduction of the volume of legal-tender notes simultaneously with the increase of the issues of the bank notes, but Congress has frequently refused to diminish the amount of legal-tender notes so that the Controller is of opinion that any general system of free banking, accompanied with redemption, must be postponed until resumption of specie payments.

VALUE OF THE CURRENCY.

The Controller, in order to avoid any misapprehension of his views upon the subject, desires to state he is not an advocate of any permanent system of currency, usually known as irredeemable currency. He believes, however, that the people of this country ought not, and will not, submit to the high rates of exchange prevailing previous to the war, and that amendment to the National Currency act which shall result in restoring the high rates of Exchange, will also result in the downfall of a system of banking which, it is believed, will yet become the most satisfactory of any system ever established. During the past year, as far as his observation has extended, the national bank notes have been rarely at any perceptible discount for legal-tender notes, and during the late panic no distinction was made by the people between the legal-tender notes of the United States and the national bank notes. Both were hoarded alike, as the thing most desirable of all others to hold, and it is probable when specie payment shall be resumed that the faith of people will be so well established in the safety of the currency of the banks that no such general system of redemption will be required as was required of the unsafe currency issued by the different States previous to the war. If the circulation should become redundant, as is sometimes the case with the silver coinage, it will only be necessary to present the surplus to the agencies in the City of New-York, where more than two-thirds of the circulation is now redeemable, in order to restore the equilibrium, for it is to be hoped that, previous to the return to specie payment, some system will be adopted which will give abundant elasticity to the currency without incurring the expense and burden of general redemption, and without the loss resulting from the high rates of exchange which have always prevailed under such a system.

COERCION FOR THE COMANCHES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day sent the following telegram to Mr. Haworth, the United States Indian Agent at Fort Sill, Indian Territory:

"Issue no more annuities to the Comanches. The demand for the five raiders and murderers is not remitted, and if not complied with in ten days after the receipt of this dispatch, you will stop their rations entirely; and if they still refuse, they will be handed over to the military. If you are unable to act as agent during military operations, you can be relieved temporarily on application. Assure the Indians that the Government is in earnest, and that arrangements are already being made to compel the Comanches to do right."

RAILWAY CONCESSION IN MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, Mexico, Nov. 24.—The concession for the construction of a railway from the Rio Grande frontier to the City of Mexico, and thence to the Pacific, has been granted to a company of Mexicans. This defeats both the Plum and the Rosecrans projects, and leaves the matter in the hands of the Mexicans, who will doubtless interest other parties in the enterprise, or dispose of their concession to the greatest advantage to themselves.

THE BOSTON PROHIBITIONISTS.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—A meeting of prominent prohibitionists of several of the wards of the city was held at the Wesleyan Association Committee room to-day, to take into consideration the expediency of making distinct prohibitory nominations for municipal officers. After considerable discussion, it was voted to adjourn till Wednesday for definite action.

GEN. LAGRANGE OF THE SAN FRANCISCO MINT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24.—Dr. Linderman reports to the Secretary of the Treasury that a thorough examination of the charges against Gen. Lagrange, Superintendent of the Mint, failed to show anything against the personal or official integrity of that gentleman.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

OPERA AT THE ACADEMY.

"La Traviata" was sung at the Academy of Music last evening. The performance passed off very smoothly. Mme. Nilsson was in unusually good voice, and in particularly good spirits, and as Violetta she sang and acted so well as to bring to mind her first successful achievements in the same work in the past. Repeated notices of the representation of "La Traviata" by Mme. Nilsson and the remainder of Mr. Strakosch's artists, render further comment on yesterday's entertainment unnecessary.

VERDI'S NEW OPERA.

"Aïda" is to be given at the Academy of Music by Mr. Strakosch's company to-morrow evening. The occasion will be one of decided interest. "Aïda" is Verdi's newest work, and indeed, the newest opera successfully sung in Europe. And, as it will be done with new scenery and dresses, as well as by a strong corps of artists, we cannot doubt that it will have a fair exposition. Two years ago, Mr. Strakosch, by producing "Mignon," won credit for making known the first fresh work listened to in a long while. We trust his latest and far more daring attempt will be as widely approved, and that it will be crowned with complete success. The "cast" of "Aïda" is as follows:

Aïda, an Ethiopian Slave	Mlle. Ostava Torriani
Amneris	Miss Annie Louise Cary
Radames, Captain of the Guard	Signor Italo Campanini
Amonasro, King of Ethiopia and Father of Aïda	M. Victor Maurel
Ramfis, Chief Priest	Signor Nannetti
The King, Father of Amneris	Signor Scolara

MR. MARETZEK'S OPERA SEASON.

Mr. Maretzek's season of opera has ended. The impresario, we learn, intended to proceed to Havana, but the *prime donne*, he advises us, declined to accept their salaries in currency, as proposed by Mr. Maretzek on account of the disordered condition of affairs, and decided not to sing at the Lyceum Theatre this week. The relations of Mmes. Di Murska and Lucca, and of Signor Tamberlick, with Mr. Maretzek have, therefore, now terminated. It is whispered that the performers above named will proceed to Havana on Thursday. We do not believe, however, that any course of action has been finally determined upon.

DRAMATIC.

OTHELLO AT BOOTH'S.

The piece last night at Booth's Theatre was one of Shakespeare's finest plays, "Othello," but it was, all things considered, the very worst performance during Mr. Booth's engagement. He filled the rôle of the Venetian General, and the character of *Iago* was performed by Mr. Joseph Wheelock. It is a mystery and a marvel that Mr. Booth, knowing as he must, that he cannot personate *Othello* thoroughly, should ever take the rôle, seeing that he is actually the finest *Iago*, not only of present times, but even of past. He completely renders the conception of Shakespeare, and those scholars who have most minutely studied this superb play must admit that his presentation throws a more vivid light upon their ideal. But his *Othello* is frankly a wretched performance, which does him discredit. The company at this theatre is so atrocious that in all other rôles he shines out a bright particular star, but as *Othello* he can scarcely keep his ground against young Joseph Wheelock, the most cold-blooded of actors. Booth's *Othello* is a thing of shreds and patches, without a particle of continuity. With every scene the base of the conception seems to be changed, until at last the weary listener begins to believe that the star actor has preferred not to give a homogeneous performance, relying on the public bad taste and love of spouting to carry him through triumphantly. It is not that he does not understand the rôle, because it is clear and simple. There is nothing complex about it, nor in any one of the surrounding characters. *Othello* is a soldier of fortune who has recently come into the service of the Venetian oligarchy. He has been all his life a soldier, and possesses that power of command which marks a born leader of men. He has a perfect control over all his faculties, save only that he is by temperament jealous. The fault with Booth is, that he cannot embody this idea of leadership. He has no great magnetic power, and cannot sway the minds of his audience. He can impress them with his individual force of concentrated passion, but he cannot communicate this to those who hear him. He cannot make them feel as he feels, glow with his rages, and weep with his meanings. Conscious of this weakness, he acts carefully, scene by scene, through the whole play, relying on his great abilities as an elocutionist to win him the applause of the conventional. There was nothing so applauded throughout the night as the hackneyed speech:

> "Her father loved me—oft invited me;
> Still questioned me the story of my life."

And yet he delivered this with all the arts of an accomplished orator. He was most graceful in gesticulation, most musical in modulation, most pleasing in action. And yet *Othello* has just informed the Seignory that he is rude in speech, and little blessed with the set phrase of peace. Nay, Shakespeare has carefully rendered the sentences broken and abrupt, has given them no musical soundings, and has made them conform most literally to the ideal of the hero. Throughout the play Mr. Booth ignored the character in a similar manner, so that he might obtain the plaudits of the injudicious. His love scenes were thrilling with tenderness, but not the tenderness of a master of men stooping down to love, throwing off the thoughts of great matters that beset him for a brief half hour of happiness. On the contrary, he was all the lover, and the General disappeared completely out of existence. At the landing in Cyprus he held *Desdemona* strained to his breast and would not part with her, accentuating all those passages which, according to a just conception of the character, should be slurred over. When roused by the uproar of *Cassio's* and *Montano's* tilting he came upon the scene, he not only could not appear the master-spirit, but was not even the soldier, breaking into a viperish, rather than a leonine, passion. And then, too, when he dismisses *Cassio*,

> Cassio, I love thee; but never more be officer of mine,

Instead of the quick, curt sentences of a General who has made up his mind with a determination to abide by it, he pronounced the words with a slow and drawled solemnity that more resembled a Judge sentencing a peculator to twelve years' imprisonment. Nowhere did he attempt to render the essentially military aspect of *Othello*, nor did he begin to play the part at all until the passion of jealousy begins to work upon *Othello*. Then he certainly acted with truth and vigor deserving the applause that he received. But his passion smolders too much for the character. Booth is a smoldering coal; *Othello* is a leaping flame. His rages come in jets like the lava from a volcano; but Booth gives them with a methodical force like the poising of a piston. And again in the sombre bits of retrospective he acted superbly, and merited more plaudits than he received. His pathetic delivery of the speech,

> O, now forever,
> Farewell the tranquil mind, farewell, content,

was given with so much nature and so little art that one could hardly help forgiving him the butchery of the preceding acts. So in the lament over the dead body, he dropped his declamation and spoke out famously, like a truly great actor.

The piece was very badly put on the stage. Most of the scenery belonged to other plays. That before the castle, in the third act, had only recently been seen in "Richelieu." And the first scene was more like Tintern Abbey, with the Wye in the distance, than Venice, a city of canals, where there is hardly a blank spot of ground save in the square of San Marco, and certainly no avenues of huge trees. The old reputation of this theatre for a fine *mise en scène* is being terribly imperiled under the new management.

THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Mr. Adams is a very earnest, sincere, and painstaking actor, and the unexpectedly large audience assembled last night at the Olympic Theatre may be regarded as a highly gratifying tribute to the merits of a sterling artist, who has won a measure of fame by strictly legitimate means. We can hardly imagine that the very doleful drama of "Enoch Arden," spun out into five acts, contributed much to the size of the audience. Mr. Adams' personal popularity alone was the magnet that drew more people to the Olympic Theatre than it has held in many months. To make a tolerably coherent drama out of Mr. Tennyson's poem is an exceedingly difficult task. Mme. Marguerite certainly did not succeed in her effort. Were it not for the almost morbid interest taken by the public in the painful story of Enoch Arden's woes, and the singularly powerful acting of Mr. Adams, the drama would be positively unbearable. Even as it was, the piece was generally considered a bore. The characters, numbering seventeen in all, talked the most slipshod and insufferable drivel, except when occasionally they dropped into the blank verse of the poet; and then the incongruity between Tennyson's verse and the dramatist's prose became ludicrous. However, Mme. Marguerite gave all the original text possible, made all her personages intensely moral, and introduced such accessories as Morris dancers and chorus singers, who danced out of time and sang out of tune in the most harmless and innocent manner possible. The two or three pathetic incidents of the poem were preserved in the drama, and these had their wonted effect upon their audience, who nearly all applauded loudly, and many of them sobbed audibly. The acting of Mr. Adams throughout was marked with great depth of feeling and an almost marvelous power of depicting heart-broken grief. His *Enoch Arden* is a complete and well-finished picture, elaborate in detail, painful in its intensity of suffering, yet rarely if ever monotonous, where monotony seems almost inevitable. The fourth act, the scene upon the desert island, where the unhappy man is cast away, afforded Mr. Adams his best opportunity for harrowing up the feelings of his hearers, and it is but just to say that he did this with entire success. His discovery of the long-expected ship, and his first recognition of human forms and faces after twelve long years of solitude, were almost too truthful in their agony of suffering and emotion, and if Mr. Adams did not receive noisy and frequent outbursts of applause during the progress of the scene, he may congratulate himself on the fact that his acting was too good, as well as too painful, for such demonstrations. Again, in the last act, his scene with *Miriam Lane*, and his reception of the news of his wife's marriage to *Philip Ray*, was as deep and as true a picture of intense pathos as it is possible to conceive. In the two last scenes in which *Enoch* appears, however, the interest decidedly fell off as did also Mr. Adams' acting. In the scene outside of *Ray's* house he showed a too decided tendency toward "flopping," indeed "flopping" is one of Mr. Adams' weaknesses, and he was able to indulge it to his heart's content in the last act of the play. Despite the inconsistencies of the story and the tediousness of the dialogue, the play may by regarded as an affecting if not particularly effective one. The acting of the company was good, bad, and indifferent. Mrs. Walcot, Mr. Jennings, and Mr. Leclercq were good. Mr. Kennedy as *Philip Ray* was very unhappy, and made the audience equally so; and the rest of the characters, except the two children, were lamentably bad. We hope Mr. Adams during his engagement will play something more cheerful than *Enoch Arden*. Indeed, if we might suggest such a thing, his performance of *Rover* in "Wild Oats" would be a treat to our play-goers, and one which would be heartily welcome at this season of the year.

"HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD," POSTPONED.

A very large number of people were disappointed last night by finding the doors of the Grand Opera-house closed, and the announcement that the first performance of Mr. Fox's new version of "Humpty Dumpty" was postponed until this evening. It is understood that the cause of the delay was the very elaborate preparations necessary to the proper production of the pantomime. The carpenters and machinists were all busily at work last night, and "Humpty Dumpty Abroad" will certainly be presented to the public this evening.

A STORY OF EPPING FOREST.

The London *Daily News* of Nov. 12 contains the following sketch: The right to cut fire-wood in one of the Crown Forests and carry it away without payment of money and without reference to price, is, in view of the rates current on the Coal Exchange, an exceedingly precious privilege; and independent of the principle involved, it is no wonder that the residents of Epping Forrest parishes are at some pains to preserve it. That in order to that end they should remain out of their beds long after the usual hour of retiring, and should assemble on Staple Hill to "lop" the trees as the clock strock 12 on a November night, is a ceremonial for the necessity of which they are told to thank Queen Elizabeth. That sovereign had a residence within the bounds of the forest, near Chingford, the ruins of which, known as Queen Elizabeth's Lodge, remain to this day. It is alleged that, being moved to compassion by the condition of the poor in the neighborhood, the good Queen gave them permission to lop and carry away for their domestic use the branches of the trees that then abundantly grew in the forest. It was part of the bargain that none were to use for the removal of the faggots other conveyance than a hand-sledge, or if a larger cart were brought into requisition, it was to be drawn by a mare, with hind feet shoeless. Finally it was decreed that this gracious charter was to be enjoyed upon the condition of the residents in the parishes commencing to lop the trees on the first stroke of midnight on the 11th of each November, which accomplished, they were to be at liberty to cut and carry off wood throughout the Winter, and up to the 23d day of March. The four parishes contiguous to the Royal Lodge—to wit, Loughton, Theydon Bois, Waltham Abbey, and Epping—were included in this charter; and whether the donor was Queen Elizabeth, of which there does not appear to be much trustworthy evidence, or whether the custom has a still older origin, it is certain that for sometime after the Elizabethan era the privilege described was exercised in each of these four parishes.

But the good Queen had not been in her grave half a century before the popular right of estovers in Epping Forest began to be successfully assailed by the greed of the lords of the manor. In the parish of Waltham Abbey the poor were, according to the venerable Pigbones, cheated in a remarkable manner. On the evening of the 11th of November, 1641, the lord of the manor sent out into all the byways of the Forest, and, with soft speech and friendly entreaty, compelled all the poor of the parish to come in and sup with him. "There never was such an exemplary community as the poor of Waltham Abbey," the wily seigneur said, as he filled their cups and heaped up their platters, and bid them eat, drink, and be merry. But when the clock struck twelve, his manner changed to one of mocking scorn, and the people knew that they had been tricked, and that they had irrevocably sold their birthright for a mess of pottage. In the parish of Epping the privilege of lopping has been practiced within living memory, and here the right was lost in a way more in accordance with later civilization. The lord of the manor being grieved by the untidy appearance of the forest consequent upon the irregular lopping, proposed to his tenants that he should cut the fire-wood for them, undertaking not only to do so without charge, but to deliver the faggots at their doors. The tenants accepted the proposal, and for some years the bargain was fairly carried out. But in process of time his Lordship grew lax in the delivery of the wood; next required those in need of it to come and fetch it themselves, and finally refused either to cut it himself or to let the tenants cut it. In Theydon Bois, the popular privilege is still exercised, but in a timid, secret manner, the tenants not feeling strong enough openly to assert their right. The fourth of the endowed parishes—Loughton—nearly lost its right by falling into a trap similar to that which closed over their neighbors at Waltham Abbey. They also were invited to a great supper on a certain 11th of November, and, unable to resist the temptation of unlimited beer and illimitable roast beef, they entered the manorial hall and ranged themselves around the seemingly hospitable board. But happily there was one among them who, to use the homely words of Pigbones, "smelt a rat, and was forewarned to put his foot heavily down on the same." About 11:30, the tenants having well eaten and drunk, "an old man rose, and giving the signal, the poor people rushed forth" out of the hall into the forest, where as the clock struck midnight they applied themselves to the lopping with a lustiness whereto the lord of the manor's beef and beer had in no small degree contributed. When other subjects for historical painters fail short, perhaps this incident in Epping Forest will be remembered. The sudden uprousing from the festive board of the dissembling "old men," the flight of the guests, and the consternation that would probably be manifest upon the countenance of the over-reaching lord of the manor, when he found himself over-reached, would combine to furnish material for a deeply-interesting tableau.

The custom thus preserved remains in force in Loughton to this day, and the earliest moments of yesterday morning were ushered in on Staple Hill amid the sharp sound of the falling ax. Some of the gentlemen who have banded themselves together in the noble enterprise of preserving the people's heritage in Epping Forest determined to be present at the ceremony at midnight on Tuesday, and with that view met at supper, in the Crown Inn, Loughton. Sir Antonio Brady filled the chair. Supper over, thick coats were donned, leggings buttoned on, lanterns lit, and a start made for the trysting-place in the forest, where the trees were marked for lopping. It was at the outset a dark, almost starless, night, with a keen wind blowing promise of a frost. But before half the brief journey had been performed the stars came out, and presently the moon emerged from a bank of clouds, shedding over hill and forest glade a flood of silver light that put to shame the lanterns. There was a spice of excitement in the midnight enterprising, and there was also a great deal of mud in the pathways, occasionally culminating in the small ditches in the vicinity of the gates that had to be passed through. As the pathways neared the top of the hill there was less mud, but there were more treacherous stumps, relics of felled trees, over which the unwary occasionally came to grief. Shouts from the top of the hill guided the party to the appointed goal, where were found assembled a considerable body of the freeholders of Loughton, armed with axes. It wanted three minutes to 12, but all was ready for the signal. Just as—twelve miles off—the clocks from the steeples of London were chiming the first notes of midnight, here, out on this bleak hillside, a score of axes fell on the boughs of as many trees, each stroke meaning a protest against seignorall innovation, and a declaration of a determination to maintain to the last the centuries-old rights of the people. As the still-green boughs fell to the ground under the rapid strokes of figures dimly seen up in the trees, those below seized branches and waived them about their heads, loudly cheering the woodmen in their task. When the work of "lopping" was done, those who had been engaged in it joined the crowd below, and, each man carrying a green bough on his shoulder, an impromptu procession round the cleared space was organized, the mass of foliage moving in the moonlight suggesting a fresh visit of Birnam Wood to Dunsinane. Amid the cheers there rose a cry of "Bonfire! bonfire!" and in a twinkling the lopped branches were piled in a heap on the ground, and, willing hands bringing heaps of dried fern, a fire was lit, to which the green wood slowly yielded. As the fire spread and grew strong, the boughs were piled up higher and higher, and at 1 o'clock yesterday morning Staple Hill announced to all residents in the surrounding neighborhood who were awake and chanced to look that way that the estovers rights of the people of Loughton had been preserved for another year.

SPAIN AND GERMANY.

THE SEIZURE OF GERMAN VESSELS BY A SPANISH CRUISER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24.—The steamer Great Republic brings the following intelligence from China: The steamer Zeipka brought to Hong Kong the news of the seizure of the German vessels Maria Louise and Gazelle, by a Spanish man-of-war off Soolzo. The vessels were brought to Manilla. The crew of the Gazelle were liberated. The Captain and Supercargo of the Maria Louise managed to escape, and the Spaniards declare that they will be treated as spies if caught outside the respective Consulates. The Supercargo claims the protection of the British Consul, and the Captain that of Germany. The latter states that the vessels were sixteen miles off Soolos when captured, and that according to law the blockade extends only nine miles; and further, that the Spanish authorities had not declared any blockade.

BERMUDA.

THE POTATO CROP—THE BALMORAL CASTLE—MARINE NEWS.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 24.—Advices from Bermuda to the 17th inst. state that after the extreme drought of the past Summer, the ground is in capital condition for crops. The first crop of potatoes will be ready in a month. The chief difficulty is the want of steamers to ship the produce rapidly to America, as the steamer Perrit is not large enough. The Balmoral Castle is still on North Rock. A New-York wrecking company are building air-tight compartments around her to float her over the reefs. The steamer Darien is in the floating-dock at Ireland Island, being repaired, she having knocked a hole in her bottom coming through the Narrows. The flag-ship Royal Alfred, from Halifax, arrived on the 10th inst., anxiously looking for the arrival of the new flag-ship Bellerophon from England. The steamer Miranda, with a cargo of wool, from Gibraltar, for New-York, arrived at Bermuda on the 17th inst., (seventeen days out.)

KANSAS.

SENATOR CALDWELL'S SUCCESSOR—JUDGE CROZIER APPOINTED.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Nov. 24.—Gov. Osborn has appointed Robert Crozier, of Leavenworth, United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Caldwell. Crozier is the attorney and confidential friend of Caldwell, and the announcement of his appointment is received with great surprise. It is regarded as an attempt to revive Caldwell's influence in the politics of this State.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Nov. 24.—The *Times* of to-day, commenting editorially on the appointment of Judge Crozier to the United States Senate, says he has been an active, consistent supporter of Alexander Caldwell since the notorious Senatorial canvass of 1871, and that he has held no well-defined position in any political party. The article says further: "We regard his selection as unfortunate for the Republican Party of Kansas. He cannot be in sympathy with the people of this country, who are struggling to elude the grasp of corporate monopolies, for, in more ways than one, he is a monopoly man both in association and training." The *Commercial* says the appointment of Crozier is a Caldwell victory, and the defeat of Osborne's Senatorial aspirations.

FINANCIAL "IRREGULARITIES" IN THE PITTSBURG CITY TREASURY.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 24.—A meeting of the Finance Committee of the City Council was called this afternoon to investigate rumored irregularities in the finances of the city. A subcommittee developed the fact that there had been informal issue of water bonds, the Secretary of the commission having effected certain negotiations with the National Trust Company of this city which suspended a few days ago without the knowledge of the commission. A letter from the City Attorney, addressed to the Chairman of the Finance Committee, states that the facts thus far ascertained are as follows: Money proceeds of bonds held on deposit at the National Trust Company, $223,000; bonds left with bank for negotiation, (water works,) $254,000; bonds left with the bank for registration, (Thirty-third street improvements,) $50,000 — less credit of $30,000. The water loan and street bonds have been to the best of my information, hypothecated by a bank in Philadelphia as collateral security for payment of obligations of the bank. The $223,000, proceeds of the bonds sold, should have been deposited in the City Treasury, but it seems that it was placed in the National Trust Company in the Secretary's own name. There is now $514,000 in bonds and money in this condition, but it is believed to be secured to the city, as the stockholders of this bank are individually liable.

THE LOUISIANA FUSIONISTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The following dispatch was received here to-day from New-Orleans: "The Democratic 'Fusion' Convention met to-day in this city. Not more than one-fourth of the parishes in the State were represented, except by proxy. There was a very slim attendance, composed mainly of old *ante bellum* politicians. Not a colored man or Liberal Republican was present. The convention attracts very little attention in this city."

THE UNEMPLOYED IN PATERSON, N. J.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 24.—There was a large public meeting held in the wigwam to-night, presided over by Ex-Mayor Ryle, and addressed by Rev. Messrs. Magie, Clark, Robinson, Ex-Mayor Tuttle, Dr. Charles Inglis, Hon. G. A. Hobart, and Rev. Dr. Bauvard, who advocated the appointment of relief committees and the prosecution of street improvements by the city, provided the money can be obtained. Two or three working men spoke, urging the formation of strong labor unions, to protect themselves, and protesting against any proposition looking to a reduction of wages. The meeting finally resolved that the city should employ as many men as possible on street-work; that a public storehouse be opened for the relief of the poor, and that a committee of two from each ward be appointed to confer with the Board of Aldermen and perfect a general relief association.

JAY COOKE & CO. IN COURT.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 24.—To-day, before the Register in Bankruptcy, there came up the case of Samuel Whittle against Jay Cooke & Co., petitioning that the said firm be adjudged bankrupts. A lengthy examination of Mr. Jay Cooke took place relative to the solvency of the firm. He stated that he was not able to tell at present the precise condition of his affairs. The case will come up again to-morrow morning.

FAMINE IN NORTH-WESTERN IOWA.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Private letters received here say that for some time past the inhabitants of a portion of north-western Iowa, particularly within the counties of Lyon and Osceola, have been suffering severely for the lack of actual necessities of life, caused by the utter failure of the grain crop there last Summer. These sufferers are in need of everything in the way of food, fuel, and clothing. Several women have died from want.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

PROMINENT CANDIDATES—ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 23, 1873.

The arrival of Representatives Blaine and Maynard has furnished the occasion for the usual gossip and speculation concerning the organization of the House of Representatives. For although Mr. Maynard does not publicly acknowledge, at least to newspaper correspondents, that he is a candidate, his name has been so prominently mentioned in that connection by his personal friends, that it can be no longer doubted that Mr. Maynard will be a candidate, provided the opportunities shall seem to him to warrant his candidature. That Mr. Maynard has an honorable ambition to become Speaker is true. Mr. Maynard has now been a member of Congress for sixteen years, and, at various periods during that time, his name has been suggested in that connection. As long ago as the Thirty-fifth Congress, in the famous John Sherman contest, Mr. Maynard was a candidate for the Speakership, and was at that time supported by THE TIMES. It is not, however, apparent that there is such opposition to Mr. Blaine as will result in any formidable organization to contest his nomination.

The office of Speaker is one for which the most distinguished statesman may well be proud to compete. For the period of its duration it is the second office in the Government. The man who fills the place must be such a leader as to be able to take the field against all new comers. He must, by his own personal force, have the ability to control the mass, and must possess the technical knowledge of parliamentary rules and law, and the skill in applying them, which will enable him to keep legislation within its proper channels, to conciliate the various elements of his own party, and to command the respect of his opponents. He must possess all parliamentary knowledge, and have it ready at his command. It is a position of great dignity and of corresponding responsibility. Probably the most influential man in the House with the President and the different departments is, by virtue of his office, the Speaker. It is the Speaker's right and duty to appoint all committees, and his influence in shaping legislation, in assisting the progress of certain bills, and delaying action upon others, may be very great. The composition of the House committees is of great importance in every Congress. But it is a matter of special importance at a period when the nation is passing through a financial crisis at home, and is preparing for the possibilities of a foreign war. Under our system of parliamentary government, the committee rooms of Congress are minor halls of legislation. The work of Congress is generally done by a few members. Scarcely one-half of the members organized in committees perform the practical work of Congress. There were in the last House fifty committees, including the standing and special committees. It is probable that there will be as many committees in the coming Congress. Some of these committees have much greater national importance than others. The relative importance of the different committees varies with the political and material condition of the country. In time of peace the different committees are generally accorded rank in something like the following order: First, the Committee on Ways and Means, which originates all bills for raising revenue, and provides means for carrying on the Government. This committee exercises more or less power over every trade and industry of the country. It is a committee which has much to do with what we eat, drink, and wear. It can do much to make taxation oppressive, or to diminish the revenues of the Government below their necessary limit. Supported by a large majority, its recommendations are most generally approved. Next in rank comes the Committee of Appropriations, which makes suggestions as to the disposition of the means which the preceding committee provides. It is one of the most important committees of Congress at any time, and especially in these days of great expenditure, is only second to the Committee of Ways and Means. Then follow the Judiciary Committee, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, on Banking and Currency, on Commerce, on Claims, on Post Offices and Post Roads, on Elections, on Public Lands, on Indian Affairs, on Territories, on Railroads and Canals, and the Committees on Military and Naval Affairs. In times of war, however, or of expected war, the Committees on Military and Naval Affairs rank among the most important. A position on the Committee of Foreign Affairs is always regarded as a place of distinguished honor. If the Spanish complications continue, the Committee on Foreign Affairs will be one of the most important, and, at times, the most important, committee of the House.

The selection of these committees is a most delicate and responsible duty. The Speaker is certain to make many friends. He is almost as certain to make as many mistakes. The places of national importance are comparatively few. A rule was adopted in the closing hours of the last session providing that the standing committees, which have heretofore consisted of nine members, shall hereafter consist of eleven members. This change was made necessary both by the increase of the business of Congress and by the increase in representation.

The number of members of the committees from the First Congress to the Fifteenth was seven. The whole number of bills then introduced in an entire Congress was about one hundred. In 1803 the number of bills introduced in a session in both Houses of Congress amounted to 550. At that time the number of persons on the several committees of the House was increased to nine, at which number it remained until this recent rule was adopted. At the last session of the Forty-second Congress, which was the third session, the number of bills introduced into both Houses of Congress somewhat exceeded forty-three hundred, and the number of the members of the House has increased from one hundred and eighteen in 1808 to two hundred and ninety-two members in 1873. This increase of representation and of the business has made necessary the increase of the number of members of the standing committees to eleven.

But with this increase, the perplexities and responsibilities of the Speaker are not much diminished. He is expected to select the strong men for the strong places. But the ambitious gentlemen, fresh from their readings of Parliamentary history, who believe themselves to have learned the secrets of the great Pym, and just entering upon their first session, will not willingly be consigned to the foot of the committee whose patriotic duty it is to care for the interests of the scanty coterie of the surviving Generals of the Revolutionary War. The Speaker's troubles are not to be confined to the new members. The first serious question he will have to decide concerns the disposition of the Chairmanships held by members of the last Congress who were re-elected. And in connection with this matter, the Speaker will be compelled to make or to avoid a record upon the Credit Mobilier question. The position has been taken by a part of the Republican members that the gentlemen whose names were in any manner connected with Credit Mobilier transactions must not receive any positions of distinction in the coming Congress, and that those who heretofore have held such places must be degraded. This sentiment has extended to some Congressmen, and it is apparent that the sense of the Republican Congressmen must be taken concerning this matter, either in caucus or in open Congress. The views upon this subject are very conflicting. Some members, whose opinions have been learned, profess a very rigid virtue, and maintain that Congress must not countenance the vile thing; that the foul spot must out. Some personal enemies of these gentlemen seem quite willing to witness their additional public humiliation, and, to the counter threats that have been made, would, perhaps, answer with the reply of quaint old Fuller, that "it is pleasant music to hear disarmed malice threaten when it cannot strike." Others still, friends of these members, speak with bitterness of what they call a relentless political persecution, and insist that the time has come when this persecution should case. They seem to remember that the House of Commons, which impeached Warren Hastings in 1777, uncovered and stood up to receive him 1813. Against the proposition of deposition the custom of former Congresses of continuing Chairmen in their positions as a matter of right, will be urged.

The members of the last Congress whose names were connected with the Credit Mobilier transactions, who held Chairmanships, and who are re-elected, are Samuel Hooper, of Boston, (holding two Chairmanships,) who owned about three-quarters of a million of dollars, at par, in Credit Mobilier stock; H. L. Dawes, James A. Garfield, Glenni W. Scofield, William D. Kelley, and James G. Blaine.

The persons who voted "Yea" upon the final report of the Conference Committee upon the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, which contained the increase of salary and back pay provisions, and who were Chairmen of committees in the last Congress, and who are re-elected, are:

YEAS.—B. F. Butler, Chairman of the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, and second upon the Committee on Foreign Affairs; Clinton L. Cobb, of North Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs; James A. Garfield, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations; Frank Morey, Chairman of the Select Committee on the Mississippi Levees; L. Myers, Chairman of the Committee on Patents; John P. C. Shanks, Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs; Lionel A. Sheldon, Chairman of the Committee on the Militia; J. M. Wilson, of Indiana, Chairman of a Committee on Credit Mobilier; Alexander S. Wallace, Chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims; Wm. Wilson, of Indiana, Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures of the War Department.

Those who held Chairmanships in the last Congress, who were re-elected, and who voted "Nay" on the Back-pay and Salary bills, are:

NAYS.—H. L. Dawes, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means; George W. McCrary, Chairman of the Committee on Elections; William A. Wheeler, Chairman of the Committee on Pacific Railroads; John Coburn, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs; Philetus Sawyer, Chairman of the Committee of Public Expenditures; Glenni W. Scofield, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs; Charles W. Willard, Chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions; John B. Packer, Chairman of the Committee on Railroads and Canals; Henry Waldron, Chairman of the Committee of Mines and Mining; James Buffinton, Chairman of the Committee of Accounts; O. D. Conger, Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department; John Lynch, Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department; John B. Hawley, Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings; Luke P. Poland, Chairman of the Committee on Insurrectionary States and of the Credit Mobilier Bribery Investigation.

Those who were Chairmen in the last House who were re-elected, and who were absent or dodged voting on the Back-pay and the Increase of Salary bill, are:

Samuel Hooper, of Boston, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, and of the Committee of Coinage, Weights, and Measures; Henry W. Barry, Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department, and William D. Kelley, Chairman of the Committee on the Centennial Celebration.

The position of the several gentlemen, members of the approaching Congress, and Chairmen of committees in the last Congress, whose names were in any way connected with Credit Mobilier transactions, is thus defined in the report of the Poland committee upon the investigation:

James G. Blaine—The committee found that Mr. Ames had conversation with Mr. Blaine in regard to taking ten shares of the stock, and recommended it as a good investment. Upon consideration, Mr. Blaine concluded not to take the stock, and never did take it, and never paid or received anything on account of it, and Mr. Blaine never had any interest, direct or indirect, in Credit Mobilier stock, or stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Mr. Dawes, prior to December, 1867, made some small investment in railroad bonds through Mr. Ames. In December, 1867, Mr. Dawes, while seeking investment in a Cedar Rapids Railroad bond for $1,000, was offered by Mr. Ames, for that sum, ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, which Mr. Ames assured him was better. Mr. Dawes took the ten shares with a guarantee from Mr. Ames that it should pay him ten per cent. In December, 1868, Mr. Dawes requested Mr. Ames to take back this stock, which he did. Mr. Dawes received no other benefit under the contract than to get ten per cent. upon his money, and after the settlement had no further interest in the stock.

The connection of Mr. Scofield with the Credit Mobilier was very similar to that of Mr. Dawes. The number of shares purchased by him was the same.

Mr. Kelley purchased ten shares, and received from Mr. Ames a check for $329, which, the committee report, that they "find that Mr. Kelley then understood that the money he thus received was a balance of dividend due him after paying for the stock."

"The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the committee, are identical with the case of Mr. Kelley in the point of reception of the check for $329." The testimony of Mr. Ames and Mr. Garfield upon the subject very materially differed. W.

LECTURE ON "DIALECT HUMOR."

Mr. W. S. Andrews delivered his lecture on "Dialect Humor" at Association Hall last evening. There were, the lecturer said, thirty or forty dialects in use. England had several, among the best known being the Yorkshire and Lancashire dialects. London had several, as, for instance, the "fop" and the "Cockney." The United States produces the Northern negro, whose dialect is well known, and the South Carolina negro, whose dialect is thick and guttural, like the native African, and the Yankee dialect, which is still found in some parts of New-England in its native purity. The broken English of foreigners was especially amusing. The lecturer related several amusing anecdotes illustrating the difficulties of foreigners in speaking the English language. "Humor was to life what salt was to food." Laughter and evil thoughts had no kin. The man who never laughed was a man to be pitied. Humor not only adds to, but improves the morals. A true humorist is a public benefactor. The lecturer concluded by giving imitations of Artemus Ward in his lecture on "The Panorama of Salt Lake City" and Mark Twain's "Sandwich Islands," the New-York fireman of twenty years ago, and the California miner.

THE SOUTH OYSTER BAY TRAGEDY.

Coroner Baylis and his jury resumed the inquest in the Jones murder case at Powers' Hotel, South Oyster Bay, yesterday. Bernardus Hendrickson, Esq., of Hempstead, appeared on behalf of the people, in the place of District Attorney Downing, who is still too ill to attend to any business. The session of yesterday—as was that of Thursday last—was held with closed doors, and the witnesses were not allowed to hear each other's testimony. Six witnesses in all were examined, five colored and one white, including the colored men implicated in the statement of Mrs. Mary Murphy, published last week, the other two colored persons being relatives. There was considerable contradiction in their testimony, but no more, perhaps, than might naturally be expected after so long a time as has elapsed since the murder was committed; and nothing was elicited directly sustaining the allegations of Mrs. Murphy, who stated that she saw two of the persons on the Saturday morning after the murder standing in the road near the house, and anxiously looking toward the house of the murdered man. The names of the colored witnesses examined are Lewis Jackson, Albert Jackson, Elbert Jarvis, Emeline Jarvis (wife of Lewis Jarvis, examined on Thursday last,) and Morris Jackson. The most important evidence was that of the white man, Mr. William H. Williams, residing in the neighborhood, who testified to seeing three colored men, one of whom he recognized as Lewis Jarvis, abroad much later on the evening before the murder than would appear from his own testimony and that of those at work with him that day, and to a conversation held in October last with Lewis Jackson, who asked him some significant questions regarding the rewards offered for the discovery of Mr. Jones' murderers, and told him that he had seen two colored men acting in a suspicious manner on the evening after the murder. Whether this evidence will be regarded as sufficient to warrant any arrests, however, remains to be seen. A verdict will probably be reached to-day, and the impression is that it will simply declare that Samuel J. Jones came to his death at the hands of some person or persons unknown.

A CLEVER CAPTURE.

Capt. Williams, of the Eighth Precinct, yesterday morning accomplished one of the best arrests made in the City for a long time, he succeeding in capturing George Lockwood, alias "Cully," alias Johnson, who was undoubtedly the smartest burglar out of State Prison in this State. With Thomas Brickley, who killed Charles Jeffrards in State Prison, Lockwood was arrested for blowing open a safe in Forty-second street, and, under the name of Thomas Johnson, was convicted and sent to Blackwell's Island. He escaped from there, and was arrested on the 18th of March, by Officer Henderson, of the Fifteenth Precinct, for a burglary on the premises of Linhauser, the diamond merchant, in Broadway. Although everyone was morally convinced that "Cully" was guilty, the evidence proved insufficient to hold him, and he was returned to Blackwell's Island, where he served out his time. He was on his release arrested for a robbery in Bleecker street, and again discharged. With John Wiley and "Wes" Allen, he was concerned in the burglary at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, in which $3,000 worth of cloth was carried off. From all indications at present, Lockwood will not trouble the City for some time to come. Yesterday morning Capt. Williams, while walking through Bleecker street, saw Lockwood carrying a black valise apparently very heavy. The officer at once arrested him. On the valise being opened it was found to contain a magnificent set of burglar's tools, 108 pieces in all, comprising bits, braces, skeleton keys, picklocks, chisels, drills, pulling-frame, sledge and mallets, lantern, fuse, powder, wax, and a combination jimmy in twelve pieces. The entire set is valued at $600. Lockwood is now locked up in the Wooster Street Station until a further investigation is made by the Police.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

Mr. John W. Goff lectured last evening on "Irish Valor on American Battle-fields," in Faller's Hall, No. 161 Avenue B, under the auspices of the Lincoln Literary Association.

Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., lectured on "Ancient and Oriental Monarchies," last evening, at East Side Hall.

Dr. Felix Adler last evening delivered a lecture on "The Fall of Jerusalem," at Lyric Hall, Sixth avenue, near Forty-second street.

THE KELSEY CASE—EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDING.

John Franklin and William Ludlam, the two boatmen who discovered the remains of Charles G. Kelsey in Oyster Bay Harbor, have made formal application to the Suffolk County Board of Supervisors for the reward offered for the recovery of the body. The board refused to pay more than one-half of the reward, on the ground that only one-half of the body had been recovered. It is understood that Kelsey's brothers withhold the reward offered by them until the point thus raised can be decided by competent authority. The matter has been submitted to the arbitration of County Judge Reid.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT ON VANDERBILT'S RAILROAD.

Frederick Lachner, aged thirty years, of Laurance street, near Tenth avenue, Manhattanville, was last night instantly killed while attempting to get on the down train of the Hudson Railroad, the up-freight train striking him before he could succeed in getting on the platform. The body was conveyed to the Thirtieth Precinct Police Station.

PERSONAL.

Major M. A. Reno, United States Army, is at the Glenham Hotel.

Ex-Mayor Sperry, of New-Haven, is at the St. James Hotel.

George B. Hibbard, of Buffalo, is at the Brevoort House.

Ex-Congressman John Lynch, of Maine, and J. Tillinghast, of Albany, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Capt. J. H. Rowland, United States Navy; Robert G. Ingersoll, of Illinois, and R. M. McLane, of Baltimore, are at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Congressman Thomas Cornell, of Rondout, N. Y., and Thomas Dickson, of Scranton, are at the Brevoort House.

Senator Sumner arrived in the City last night, and is staying at the Brevoort House. He will remain in town for a day or two, and then leave for Washington to prepare for the meeting of Congress.

Another Indian delegation arrived at the Grand Central Hotel, yesterday, from Washington, accompanied by Col. John E. Smith, United States Army.

Senator R. J. Oglesby, of Illinois; Senator Fenton; Hon. Lewis B. Gunckel, M. C., of Ohio; Hon. Robert H. Pruyn and Lansing Pruyn, of Albany; Hon. Nathaniel Wheeler and W. D. Bishop, of Connecticut; Ex-Mayor J. G. Berret, of Washington; Homer A. Nelson, of Poughkeepsie; Chauncey T. Bowen, of Chicago, and W. J. Florence are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The Grandest Vitalizing Tonic and Invigorator Ever Discovered.

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA is the grandest and most perfect Vitalizing Tonic and Invigorator on earth, and an immediate cure for general debility, loss of nervous power and energy, nervousness, and weakness of every description. Prices, $1 and $2 per bottle. Call or send for circular. J. WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, 36 John st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

The Filthy and Infectious "Sponge Pad" Truss has yielded to the Elastic Truss, at No. 683 Broadway, which holds the rupture comfortably till permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

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BURNETT'S COCOAINE REMOVES.—*Advertisement.*

POMEROY & CO., No. 744 Broadway, New-York, sell for $3 the best "Elastic Truss" ever invented.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Calamities will come upon us in spite of all precaution; but it is gratifying to earn that HELMBOLD'S CELEBRATED BUCHU can still be obtained at all the drug stores, and that it can be relied on to cure all diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs. Look out for counterfeits! The genuine bears the private proprietary stamp of H. T. Helmbold. For sale by all druggists.

The Mother can Rely upon Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP to give rest and health to her child. It not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind-colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and will carry the infant safely through the critical period of teething.

A Favorable Notoriety.—The good reputation of "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" for the relief of Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases, has given them a favorable notoriety.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHElor's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st. WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815. We have no branch offices.

Save Your Gas Bills.—Ask your grocer for CHARD & HOWE'S SILVER SPRING OIL. Brilliant and safe. No. 134 Maiden lane.

For a Superb Dress or Business Hat go to ESPENSCHEID, manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau st.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

HART—McDOWELL.—On Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1873, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, South River, N. J., by Rev. F. M. Bird, WASHINGTON HART, of New-York, to SARAH J. McDOWELL.

KNOWLES—LEWIS.—On Thursday, Nov. 20, at the residence of the bride's parents, Providence, R. I., by Rev. C. A. L. Richards, STEPHEN M. KNOWLES, of New-York, to [illegible] Lewis, Esq.

[illegible] at St. Ann's Church, Mr. WILLIAM P. [illegible] to Miss ANNIE, daughter of John H. Woodward.

DIED.

COLE.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 23, after a short illness, CHARLES COLE.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. John Pettigrew, No. 256 5th av., at 12 o'clock M., on Tuesday, Nov. 25.

COVERT.—At Maspeth, Long Island, on Monday, Nov. 24, CHARLES G. COVERT, in the 80th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends (also the Board of Queens County Supervisors) are invited to attend without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting at Grand and Houston Street Ferries until 10 A. M.

HALLOCK.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 23, Mrs. DEIDAMIA HALLOCK, aged 83 years, 1 month, and 19 days.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 1:30 P. M., from the residence of her son, Geo. G. Hallock, No. 283 East Broadway. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

HOLMES.—At his residence in Hudson, N. Y., on the morning of the 23d inst., Rev. EDWIN HOLMES, in the 77th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his son, Rev. John McC. Holmes, D. D., and the reverend clergy are respectfully invited to attend his funeral in the First Reformed Church of Hudson, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 26, at 2 o'clock P. M.

McRILL.—On Saturday, Nov. 22, HELEN McRILL, in the 52d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Darius R. Mangam, No. 26 West 50th st., on Tuesday, Nov. 25, at 4 o'clock.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

McDANIELS.—At Rutland, Vt., Nov. 24, 1873, CLARA JEAN, daughter of the late Gen. Isaac McDaniels, aged 13 years, 4 months and 22 days.

Funeral at 1 o'clock, Wednesday, Nov. 26, at No. 91 Main st.

ROBERTS.—Suddenly, on the 20th of November, Mrs. MARY R. ROBERTS, mother of Rev. Prof. Roberts, of this City, in the 71st year of her age.

RUSH.—On Monday, Nov. 24, ANNE RUSH, widow of the late John Rush, Jr., aged 42 years, 5 months, and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 56 9th av., on this (Tuesday) evening, 25th inst., at 8 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Peekskill for interment Wednesday morning by the 10:35 train from Grand Central Depot.

RICHARDS.—On Sunday morning, of pneumonia, CAROLINE RICHARDS, (native of England,) aged 35 years.

Her friends and those of her nephew, James Rowe, are requested to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, at the Church of the Ascension, 5th av., corner of 10th st.

SEAMAN.—On Sunday evening, at Hempstead, Long Island, MARY ANN, wife of John H. Seaman, aged 57 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

SHELDON.—In Brooklyn, Long Island, Nov. 24, CHARLES H. SHELDON.

Funeral services at No. 89 State st., Brooklyn, Tuesday at 12 M. Remains will be taken to Hartford for interment.

SHAPTER.—At Bergen Point, N. J., on Sunday, Nov. 23, 1873, ELLIS W., only son of John A. and Rosina Shapter, aged 22 years, 8 months, and 27 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Dutch Reformed Church, Bergen Point, on Tuesday, Nov. 25, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Train leaves on New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty st., New-York, at 9:30 A. M.

STEWART.—On Monday, the 24th inst., after a short illness, Mrs. HANNAH STEWART, widow of Lewis Stewart, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 27th inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 100 East 23d st., corner of 4th av., without further notice.

TRIBIT.—On Monday morning, Nov. 24, after a lingering illness, SAMUEL TRIBIT, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Spring Street Presbyterian Church, near Varick st., on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, without further notice.

TISE.—At his residence, Bergen and Glenwood avs., Jersey City Heights, GEORGE TISE, aged 53 years, 6 months, and 15 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from Reformed Church (adjoining his late residence), on Tuesday, at 2 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THANKSGIVING APPEAL OF THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 WORTH ST., NEW-YORK. THANKSGIVING DAY, NOV. 27, 1873.

The Trustees of this institution again appeal to the friends of the house for assistance. The financial troubles have, to some extent, affected the contributions, and the house is now in debt more than $10,000. Though the funds are entirely inadequate for the support of the house, yet the work does not diminish to any great extent. The poor children are still crowding to our tables, and a most earnest appeal is made for help. To show what is being done by the House of Industry, the following statement for the past year is submitted:

More than FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND meals have been given.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO THOUSAND pounds of bread, besides vegetables, groceries, &c., used in the house and given to the out-door poor.

An average of THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY children daily at the tables.

TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY CHILDREN are now living in the House.

Our average expense is ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS a day, for which the institution is largely dependent upon voluntary contributions.

We shall be very thankful for anything you can do for the House. Food, second-hand clothing, as well as money, will be very gratefully received. The safest way of remitting is by check drawn to the order of Hugh N. Camp, Treasurer.

On Thanksgiving Day services will commence in the chapel at 12 o'clock, and continue until 1 o'clock, when dinner will be served. At 2 o'clock the children will return to the chapel, when the exercises, consisting of singing, calisthenics, &c., will be continued till about 4 o'clock.

At 2 o'clock, the annual dinner to the outside poor, irrespective of sex, color, or age, will be given. No where else can such a sight be witnessed; and some 1,500 men, women, and children were fed here last year. Anything to aid us for this dinner will be very thankfully accepted, as the crowd will probably be larger still this year.

A cordial invitation is extended to all to visit us.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS K. JESUP, Pres't.
GEO. F. BETTS, Sec.
HUGH N. CAMP, Treas.
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DR. S. S. FITCH'S RUPTURE TRUSSES ARE the very best in use, being neat, clean, durable, and cheap; 60,000 already sold. Office, No. 714 Broadway, New-York. Send for pamphlet.

AT ST. BARNABAS' HOUSE, NO. 304 MULberry st., the children of the Sabbath-school, the Day Nursery, and the Free Reading-room are expecting to receive their usual Thanksgiving dinner. Their many friends will please send money or provisions early to Sister Ellen.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF Widows and Orphans of Medical Men.—The thirty-first annual meeting of the society will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, on Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1873, at 8 P. M.
GOUVERNEUR M. SMITH, M. D., Secretary.

A LADY WISHING A COMPANION OR governess will find one who desires such a position, having the best of references, by addressing L. C., Box No. 104 Times Office, New-York.

HARRIS' "P. F."—"THE OLD MAIZE" (DIStilled in vacuo at 80° Fahr. heat) is the only perfectly pure medicinal stimulant; sold by druggists. Wholesale depot, No. 641 Hudson st.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that RAPHAEL M. SOLDIS is no longer in my employ.
GEO. S. LEVY, No. 42 Crosby st.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

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CHOICE NEW MUSIC.—"Invitation Galop," Kate Simmons, 40c.; "Fille de Mme. Angot" Galop, 35c.; Lancers, 40c.; Waltz, 60c.; "Jockey Galop," Aronson, 40c.; "Aïda," by Wels, 75c.; "Spring, Gentle Spring" Waltz, 30c.; "Hunya di Lassie" March, 35c.; "Katy Galop," Stuckenholz, 30c.; "Tannhäuser's Song," Wels, 40c. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway, N. Y.

POLITICAL.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A [illegible] meeting will be held at No. 171 East Broadway, on Tuesday EVENING, Nov. 25, at 7:30 o'clock, for the purpose of taking action on the report of the Committee [illegible] Members.
JOHN [illegible], President.
DANIEL QUINN, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular meeting will be held WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., in the church in 54th st., near 8th av., instead of Thursday, the 27th inst. [illegible]
[illegible] W. [illegible], President.
GEORGE W. CAMERON, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The legal sales announced for yesterday, Monday, Nov. 24, at the Exchange, by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., of property on [illegible] street, north of Eleventh street, by reason of the unavoidable absence of the referee, was adjourned to Dec. 16. No other business was transacted and the market was generally dull and quiet.

TO-DAY'S SALES.

The auctions noticed for to-day are as follows:

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Hon. Wm. H. Leonard, Referee, of a house, with lot 22.9 by 100.5, on East Sixty-second street, south side, 22.9 feet east of Fourth avenue. Also, similar sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the four-story [illegible] roof iron bank building, with lot 25 by 100, on Bleecker street, south-west corner of South Fifth avenue.

By [illegible] McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, M. J. Waldheimer, Esq., Referee, of a four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 103.3, on East Thirteenth street, north side, 175 feet west of First avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., public auction sale of the leasehold premises No. 109 East Eleventh street, north side, 89.9 feet east of Fourth avenue, comprising a lot 25 by 100, with a two-story and basement [illegible] roof brick house upon the front thereof, and brick building in rear. Term of lease, ten years from May 1, 1874, with renewal for twenty-one years. Ground rent $175 per annum; premises now rent for $[illegible] per year.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending with Saturday, Nov. 22, plans for new buildings have been submitted, and unsafe buildings reported, at the Department, No. 2 Fourth avenue, W. W. Adams, Superintendent, as follows:

New Buildings.

Baxter street, west side, 150 feet south of Grand street, two brick stores and tenements, each five stories, 25 by 62; A. Hopper, owner.

Worth street, south side, 45 feet west of Mulberry street, one first-class brick store, six stories, 51 by 65 by 96; estimated cost $60,000; James Cassidy, owner.

West Thirty-ninth street, north side, 150 feet east of Tenth avenue, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 56; James Malone, owner.

East Seventy-fifth street, south side, 100 feet west of Second avenue, four brick tenements, each four stories, 25 by 64; Albert Beverly, owner.

Forsyth street, east side, 125 feet north of Rivington street, one brick tenement, five stories, 21 by 75; [illegible], owner.

[illegible] street, No. 167, rear, one brick stable, one story, 22 by 18; Haffker & Mercke, owners.

[illegible] street, No. 209, one brick tenement, four stories, 25 by 50; August [illegible], owner.

Total estimated cost of the eleven buildings above enumerated, $[illegible].

Unsafe Buildings.

No. [illegible] street, unsafe front and east walls; Jacob A. Conover, owner.

No. [illegible] West Forty-second street, unsafe rear wall; [illegible], owner.

No. [illegible] street, unsafe chimneys; R. S. Renwick, owner.

No. [illegible] Front street, unsafe chimneys; Walton estate, owner.

[illegible] Centre street, unsafe front column; City of New-York, owner.

No. [illegible] East Sixtieth street, unsafe west wall; A. J. [illegible], owner.

No. 1,475 Third avenue, unsafe chimneys; Samuel [illegible], owner.

No. [illegible] East Thirty-third street, unsafe chimneys; [illegible], owner.

No. [illegible] East Houston street, unsafe front wall; Geo. F. [illegible], owner.

No. [illegible] East Houston street, unsafe front wall; Jacob [illegible], owner.

No. [illegible] street, unsafe rear wall; Jacob [illegible], owner.

No. [illegible] street, unsafe front wall; Francis O'[illegible], owner.

No. [illegible] street, unsafe chimneys; Wm. G. L. [illegible], owner.

No. 125 West Houston street, unsafe rear and east walls; [illegible], owner.

No. [illegible] street, unsafe chimneys; Robert [illegible], owner.

No. [illegible] street, unsafe front wall; O. & R. Pollen, owners.

Building [illegible] corner of William and Cedar streets, unsafe roof; George Kemp, owner.

No. [illegible] street, rear, unsafe chimneys; D. [illegible], owner.

No. [illegible] Greenwich street, rear, unsafe chimneys; D. [illegible], owner.

No. [illegible] street, unsafe chimneys; Chas. W. [illegible], owner.

No. [illegible] street, rear, unsafe chimneys; Wm. J. [illegible], owner.

No. [illegible] street, unsafe chimneys; James K. [illegible], owner.

Building [illegible] corner of Third avenue and One Hundred and [illegible] street, south gable; Remington [illegible], owner.

Building [illegible] corner of Third avenue and One Hundred and [illegible] street, unsafe chimneys; Theo. [illegible], owner.

No. 13[illegible] West Thirty-first street, unsafe front wall; [illegible], owner.

No. 171 Avenue C, unsafe generally; John C. Bailey, owner.

No. [illegible] street, unsafe rear wall, &c.; Jas. and [illegible], owners.

No. [illegible] street, unsafe generally; Stephen D. Wilson, owner.

No. [illegible] street, rear, unsafe rear wall; Edmund [illegible], owner.

No. [illegible] street, rear, unsafe chimneys; [illegible], owner.

No. 7[illegible] street, front, unsafe chimneys; Mrs. [illegible], owner.

No. [illegible] street, unsafe chimneys; Mrs. Morris, owner.

No. [illegible] street, unsafe chimneys; David Bowe, owner.

No. [illegible] street, unsafe chimneys; Eli Beard, owner.

No. [illegible] Second avenue, unsafe roof; Mr. Manning, owner.

No. [illegible] East Twenty-third street, unsafe chimneys; G. A. [illegible], owner.

No. [illegible] street, unsafe chimneys; J. Dunfield, owner.

No. [illegible] street, unsafe [illegible] wall, &c.; W. P. [illegible], owner.

No. [illegible] street, unsafe chimneys; C. E. [illegible], owner.

No. [illegible] street, unsafe [illegible]; [illegible], owner.

No. [illegible] Division street, unsafe [illegible]; [illegible], owner.

No. [illegible] Broad street, unsafe front and rear walls; [illegible] estate, owner.

No. [illegible] Broad street, unsafe front and rear walls; [illegible] estate, owner.

No. 107 Broad street, unsafe front and rear walls; [illegible], owner.

No. [illegible] street, unsafe front walls; Peter Goelet, owner.

No. [illegible] street, unsafe [illegible] and east walls; [illegible] Miller, owner.

No. 107 Broad street, unsafe front and rear wall; M. M. Hendricks, owner.

No. 105 Broad street, unsafe north and west wall; M. M. Hendricks, owner.

No. 550 [illegible] street, unsafe chimneys; Benj. J. [illegible], owner.

No. 1[illegible] Water street, unsafe columns and front wall; [illegible] Woodruff, owner.

No. 15 Water street, unsafe front and rear walls; Whitney estate, owner.

No. 11 Water street, unsafe front and rear walls; E. [illegible], owner.

No. 138 Amity street, unsafe chimneys; Wm. Hayes, owner.

No. 136 Amity street, unsafe chimneys; Wm. Birch, owner.

No. 142 Amity street, unsafe chimneys; Eliza Hunt, owner.

No. 392 Cherry street, unsafe chimneys; Edward Burke, owner.

Building north-west corner Broadway and Twenty-fifth street, unsafe front wall; Townsend estate, owner.

No. 77 Chatham street, unsafe front wall; Mrs. Doherty, owner.

No. 75 Chatham street, unsafe chimneys; Corporation [illegible], owner.

[illegible] REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

[illegible]

Saturday, Nov. 22.

[illegible] st., No. 39, n. s., 25 ft. e. of Goerck st., 25x75 .... $25,900

[illegible] st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Broadway, 29x130 ....

[illegible] st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Broadway, 29x75 30,000

Mercer st., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Bleecker st., 25x100; [illegible] e. s. of Bleecker st., 50x[illegible] 120,000

North [illegible], [illegible] of Hudson st., 27x67.6; North Moore st., n. s., lot No. 9, 27x37.6 7,000

Same property 11,900

[illegible] 125 ft. [illegible] av., 33.4x[illegible] 18,000

[illegible] st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 7th av., 25x102.3 12,000

[illegible] st., s. s., 147.6 ft. w. of 1st av., 22.6x98.9 26,000

[illegible] av., 25x[illegible] 3,000

[illegible] st., [illegible] of [illegible] av., 17.4x100.5 14,500

[illegible] ft. w. of 7th av., 100x100.5 ....

[illegible] ft. w. of 6th av., 50x100.5 30,000

57th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x100.5 20,000

The Circle, s. w. corner of 59th st., thence n. e. 51.9, thence [illegible]; 58th st., [illegible] of 8th av., thence w. 200; [illegible] of 59th st., thence e. [illegible] the Circle, thence 32.2x[illegible], to centre line [illegible] to Circle, thence s. e. [illegible] w. s. of 8th av., thence [illegible] beginning 200,000

74th st., s. s., [illegible] ft. [illegible] of 11th av., 50x140.9 ....

74th st., s. s., 200 ft. [illegible] of 11th av., 25x148.3 20,000

[illegible] st., [illegible] of 2d av., 20x100.11 14,000

[illegible] st., [illegible] 70 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x90.10 16,000

4th av., s. w. corner of 129th st., 99.11x130 36,000

[illegible] av., [illegible] corner [illegible] st., 25x[illegible]; also lot adjoining [illegible], being 100 ft. [illegible] of 2d av. [illegible] st., 22x[illegible] st., running parallel with 43d st., 100x[illegible]; also a part of lot, [illegible] of 43d st., 123 ft. [illegible] of [illegible] av. 210,000

3d av., w. s., 125 ft. n. of 71st st., 25x100 25,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

23d st., n. s., 33.9 ft. w. of 9th av., 24x117.6 .... $11,250

LEASES RECORDED.

Perry st., No. 4, 4 5-12 years, per year $4,000

Bleecker st., first floor and basement, 2 years, per year 1,500

John st., No. 64, store and basement, 10 years, per year 2,500

IMPORTANT WILL CASE.

An important case, involving the validity of a will, has just been decided by the Surrogate of Kings County. Samuel W. Disbrow died recently at the advanced age of ninety-six, having a large estate of both real and personal property, which by will has been given chiefly to his sons, the daughter of a deceased son getting only a trifling legacy. The latter lady, by her counsel, Mr. Robert Ludlow Fowler, of the firm of Sullivan, Kobbe & Fowler, appeared to contest the will, Mr. Stearns appearing on the other side. The will was contested on the ground of informality and irregularity in its execution and undue influence exercised over the decedent by the beneficiaries under the will. Surrogate Veeder refused to admit the will to probate on the following grounds: That the testator [illegible] the subscribing witnesses [illegible]; that the publication, such as it was, was made by the testator after the subscribing witnesses had signed; that it was not shown that the testator was aware of the contents of the will, neither the will nor the attestation clause having been read over to him. By this decision the granddaughter (contestant) takes her father's share of the estate.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

[illegible] HOUSE [illegible] FOR SALE [illegible] APPLY TO [illegible] REAL ESTATE OFFICE, [illegible].

FOR SALE—LARGE HOTEL IN THE CENTRAL and upper part of the City, and choice location, in full operation, filled mostly with permanent guests; capacity for about 150, and about eighty rooms; house conducted on the European plan; rooms en suite on five floors, mostly frescoed and completely furnished; good-will, furniture, and business offered for sale, with early possession and long lease of premises, in consequence of the illness of the landlady; part amount of the purchase of this hotel can be paid in good improved property, first mortgage bonds, notes, &c. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE,

FOR FOUNDERIES, MANUFACTORIES, CHEMICAL WORKS, &c.

Large blocks of lots with bulkhead water front, suitable for large founderies or factories; also blocks of lots suitable for dwellings; prices low and terms very easy. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR TWO FOUR-STORY brown-stone fronts above 20th st., a valuable down-town property, rented for $3,600; free and clear; and a very fine house and about ten acres in Stamford, also free and clear. Apply to or address HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER F. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

THANKSGIVING PRESENT.—COTTAGE NEAR Plainfield, cost $6,000; owner must sell this week; is open for an offer; chance for some person. JAQUES, No. 102 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE WILL sell at Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, SATURDAY, Nov. 29, at 12 M., the three-story frame house and lot No. 124 Broome st., between Pitt and Willett, lot 25x87.6; sale under decree of Court. Thomas L. Ogden, Referee; Lewis O. Platt, Solicitor. Maps at auction-room.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET FURNISHED—BROWN-STONE FRONT house, Columbia Heights, Brooklyn; fine view of the river. Address Post Office Box No. 1,259.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—ELEGANT IRON AND MARBLE STORE and building, No. 356 Broadway, between Leonard and Franklin sts., 30x175, extending to alley way in rear; possession 1st January. Apply at No. 3 Mercer st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.—THE SOCIETY OF the New-York Hospital hereby invites proposals of land for the erection thereon by said Society of hospital buildings. The land offered must be located between Chambers and 23d sts., Broadway and the North River; must be of dimensions equal to not less than fourteen nor more than thirty-two full-sized City lots; possession to be given May 1, 1874. Proposals must state price, and be inclosed in an envelope directed thus: "The Society of the New-York Hospital, No. 13 West 13th st., New-York City," and be sent in on or before the 15th December next.

FARM WANTED—200 ACRES ON THE HARLEM or Hudson River Railroad; must be level; well cultivated. E. B. BOOTH, No. 10 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

PROPOSALS FOR $2,717,000

STOCKS AND BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office until TUESDAY, Nov. 25, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $2,717,000 stocks and bonds of the City of New-York, to wit:

Consolidated stock of the City of New-York, authorized by section 4, chapter 444, laws of 1872, and chapter 829, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1894 .... $1,692,000

City Parks Improvement Fund stock, authorized by chapter 756, section 6, laws of 1873, payable in thirty years 300,000

Croton water-main stock, authorized by chapter 865, laws of 1873, payable Nov. 1, 1900 225,000

Dock bonds of the City of New-York, authorized by section 6, chapter 574, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1903 500,000

Said stocks and bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November in each year.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks and Bonds of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved, on the part of the Controller, to reject any or all bids, if, in his judgment, the interests of the Corporation require it.

For full information see *City Record*.

ANDR'W H. GREEN, Controller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 13, 1873.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.

European Travelers' Letters of Credit. Exchange on City Bank, London, and the Principal Cities of Europe.

Correspondents in Paris:

Messrs. LHERBETTE, KANE & CO.,

No. 33 Rue du Quatre Septembre.

NEW-YORK CITY 7s,

DUE 1900.

PRICE, PAR AND INTEREST.

GWYNNE & DAY, No. 16 Wall st.

DAVIDSON & JONES,

BANKERS,

NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.

Buy and sell Stocks, Gold, and Government Securities on commission. Stocks carried on margin; deposits received, subject to check at sight, on which four per cent. interest allowed.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1873.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, held on the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected:

DIRECTORS.

EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND, GEORGE F. GANTZ,
CHARLES F. LEVERICH, WILLIAM H. WALLACE,
WILLIAM G. READ, ALONZO SLOTE,
ABM. S. VAN NEST, LUCIUS H. BIGLOW,
EDWARD H. OWEN, PETER L. NEVIUS,
JOHN F. HALSTED, JAMES McGEE,
LAWRENCE M. LETHER, ARTHUR T. SULLIVAN,
CHARLES D. MATHEWS, WARREN HARRIOT,
JOHN V. HARRIOTT, JOHN H. WAYDELL,
THOMAS C. POLLOCK, JOHN J. CRANE.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON.

INSPECTORS OF NEXT ELECTION.

MATTHEW BIRD, HIRAM RAYNOR,
JOHN M. WHITE.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, Mr. JOHN F. HALSTED was unanimously elected President, and Mr. JOHN V. HARRIOTT, Vice President.

THADDEUS J. WHITLOCK, Secretary.

THE BAXTER STEAM CANAL-BOAT Transportation Company have completed their organization, with Hon. H. H. Van Dyck, (formerly United States Assistant Treasurer,) as President, and Mr. George Rowland as Secretary. The Board of Directors is composed of the following gentlemen: Henry H. Van Dyck, Philo Remington, Milo Sage, E. D. Morgan, William F. Rowland, William Baxter, Frederick E. Beck, Andrew J. Perry, William D. Morgan, G. R. Abeel, George Rowland.

The subscription-books to the capital stock of the Company will be open at the New-York Loan and Indemnity Company, No. 229 Broadway, and E. Remington & Sons', No. 281 Broadway, New-York.

GEO. ROWLAND, Secretary.

NOTICE.—OAKES AMES, ONE OF THE TRUSTEES under the first mortgage indenture of the road of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, having deceased, and the surviving Trustee and the said corporation having failed to unite in the appointment of a successor, a meeting of the bondholders under said mortgage, for the purpose of filling such vacancy, pursuant to the terms thereof, will be held at Room No. 25 Drexel Building, corner of Wall and Broad sts., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1873, at 12 o'clock M.

E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary Union Pacific Railroad Company.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, in the City of New-York, that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver, at the office of said bank, in the City of New-York.

JOHN JAY KNOX, Controller of the Currency.

MONEY TO LOAN IMMEDIATELY ON BOND and mortgage in New-York, Brooklyn, and New-Jersey, $5,000 to $100,000. Reference, Hon. [illegible], Jacob D. Vermilye, Esq., [illegible], Esq. Apply to SAMUEL S. WOOD, Jr., No. [illegible] Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of

ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS,

AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Buy and sell upon commission

GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS,

and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. G. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

HATCH & FOOTE

BANKERS,

No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY.

ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.—In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

87	533	1,080	1,545	2,145
71	544	1,185	1,598	2,188
72	547	1,189	1,646	2,243
88	614	1,244	1,648	2,385
220	647	1,261	1,677	2,406
223	671	1,265	1,897	2,458
261	912	1,419	1,932	2,467
439	964	1,479	1,953	2,490
523	1,051	1,535	2,055	

were this day designated by lot in our presence to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon, as provided in said bonds at the London and San Francisco bank, limited, No. 22 Old Broad street, London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1874.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1873.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN, } Trustees.
ELISHA ATKINS,
J. NORRIS ROBINSON,
Of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

[L. S.] Attest:
DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public, New-York County.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY WM. C. GILMAN,

No. 46 Pine st.

THE NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD Railroad Company offer for sale at par and accumulated interest, the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad Company. These bonds have thirty years to run, bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and are guaranteed, principal and interest, by the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.

J. T. SHELTON, Treasurer,
NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY, Grand Central Depot, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, NOS. 6 AND 6½ TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, 1873. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. S. JACQUES, Secretary.

SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY,
NOS. 31 AND 33 PINE ST.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE third class will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 9th day of December next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

J. H. ALLEN, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

NAVY PAY OFFICE,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1873.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed on envelope "Bid for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, 26th inst., for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense at the Navy-yard, New-York, in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Commandant of that Navy-yard, subject to the usual inspection, viz.:

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

2,000 tons of Steamer Anthracite Coal.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

GEORGE F. CUTTER,
Pay Director United States Navy.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
Corner Grand and Elm sts.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 28th day of November instant at 3 P. M. for supplying for the use of the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, books, stationery, and other articles required for one year, commencing on Jan. 1, 1874.

City and country publishers of books and dealers in the various articles required are hereby notified that preference will be given in all cases to the bids of principals, the Committee being desirous that commissions (if any) heretofore paid to agents or middlemen shall be deducted from the price of the various articles bid for. A sample of each article must accompany the bid.

A list of articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
ROBERT HOE,
Committee on Supplies.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward Schools, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1873, and until 11 o'clock A. M., on said day, for repairs, &c., of walls of building on the rear of lot No. 66 Chrystie street.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand street, third floor. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any and all proposals offered.

ALONZO TRUESDELL,
HENRY R. ROOME,
J. B. TAYLOR, M. D.,
HUGO GORSCH,
PETER DENNERLEIN,
Board of School Trustees, Tenth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1873.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING TWO ENGINE-HOUSES.

Sealed proposals will be received at the head-quarters of the Fire Department, until 12 o'clock noon, of THURSDAY, Dec. 4, 1873, for building two engine-houses.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS FOR PIG-LEAD.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works until Nov. 26, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., for furnishing ONE HUNDRED TONS OF PIG-LEAD.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF METALS,

TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.

CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,

$1 60 PER GALLON.

Also excellent *CHARLOTTE RUSSE* and Jellies at much below other prices.

J. M. HORTON & CO.

Depots, No. 305 4th av.
and No. 1,264 Broadway, near 32d st.

DENTISTRY.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF TEETH, $8; single, $1; fillings, $1; extracting with gas, 50c. No. 262 6th av., 16th and 17th sts. Remember No. 262.

DRY GOODS.

E. RIDLEY & SON

AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 309 GRAND ST.,
NEW-YORK.

LARGEST PURCHASES

OF THE SEASON

READY TO-DAY.

RETAIL.

BLACK SILK BONNET VELVETS, $1 25 PER YARD, UP.

BLACK SILK MANTILLA VELVET, $3 50 PER YARD UP.

Gro Grain Ribbons, All Silk, Nos. 7, 9, 12, 16, At 15, 20, and 25 cts.

Long Ostrich Feathers, 45c. to $10. Ostrich Tips, 15c., 20c., 25c., up.

BLACK DRESS SILKS,

At 95c. per yard.
At $1 05, at $1 25,
At $1 50, at $1 75,
At $2, at $2 45,
up. Examine.

REAL LACES, YAK AND GUIPURE, 6c., 10c., 20c., 30c., 50c., 75c., up.

VELVETEENS. 25c., 35c., 45c., 65c., 75c., 85c. Lot at 95c., Worth Two Dollars.

TOYS, TOYS,

FOR THE COMING
HOLIDAYS
OPENING
EVERY DAY.
TO
COUNTRY STORE
KEEPERS,
FAIR AND
SABBATH-SCHOOL
MANAGERS,
LIBERAL DISCOUNT.

LADIES' NECK TIES.

LADIES' SILK SCARFS.

Hamburg Edgings, 5c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c. Very Cheap.

Dress Trimmings, New Purchases. Also, Silk Fringes, 50c. on the dollar.

KID GLOVES.

at 45c. pair.
One Button,
Two Buttons,
50c., 75c., $1.
All the
New Shades
Gentlemen's
Kid,
75c., 85c.,
$1, $1 50.
Dog Skins, $1 50.
Castors, $1, $1 25.
New Styles Lined.

OUR OWN GLOVE. "Monogram" and "Edward."

OUR OWN GLOVE. "Monogram" and "Edward."

Yankee Notions.
Embroidered Worsted Goods,
35c., 50c., 75c., up.
Jewelry Ornaments,
Buckles, Slides,
&c.

Hosiery.
100 cases of
Ladies', Misses',
And Gents'
Undershirts
And Drawers,
From 25c. to $3.
We invite inspection.

BARGAINS THIS WEEK.

Hats and Bonnets. 5,000
Felt Hats, 25c., 35c. Silk Velvet
French Felts, all colors, Hats and Bonnets,
50c. and 75c. each. $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, up.
Velveteen Hats, 25c., 30c., 35c.—value $1.
Children's and Boys' Hats—new styles, 25c., 50c., 75c., up—reduced from $1 25.

Knitted and Woven Worsted Goods.
Under manufacturers' prices.

FURS.

Children's Cony Sets, Muff and Boa, $1.
Misses' Sets, Muff and Boa, $1 30.
White Cony Sacques, $3 75 each.
White Cony Capes, Hood, Wing, and Ear Lap, $40 each.
Prime Mink Sets, $18 and $20 up.
All goods are strictly as represented.

The offerings in our various departments to-day are the most important and extensive this season, and will repay examination.

Edward Ridley & Son,

NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND, NOS. 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN ST., FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

☞ Five minutes' ride from corner Broadway and Grand st. Desbrosses street cars stop at the door.

AT THE GRAND CENTRAL

FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT

OF

R. H.
MACY
& CO.

EVERY DAY.

They are selling goods for next to nothing

EVERY DAY.

They are making large reductions in desirable goods

EVERY DAY.

They still make a cash discount on

Toys, Dolls, Bronzes, and fine imported Holiday Goods.

IT WILL PAY YOU WELL

to spend all your time and all your money.

EVERY DAY,

AT

R. H. MACY & CO.'S,

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

IRON-CLADS,

A strong serviceable shoe for
YOUTHS AND BOYS,
At CANTRELL'S, Nos. 239 and 241 4th av.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
Chartered by the United States,
No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York.

ASSETS .... OVER $4,000,000,

J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM. L. HARRIS, Manager.
Send for circular. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 906 and 908 3d av., corner 55th st.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1ST OF DECEMBER, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank opens daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHAS. SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORner 14th st.—Interest Six per Cent., commencing the 1st of each month.

Assets, $3,184,632 45; Surplus, $261,919 14.

RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 5,529 FOR FOURTEEN shares of the stock of the Bank of America, issued Nov. 3, 1870, to A. G. Wood. The finder will please return the same to HERMAN COHEN, No. 29 Broad st., basement. The public is hereby cautioned against negotiating this certificate, as the transfer has been stopped and a new certificate has been applied for.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th av.

DRY GOODS.

Unprecedented Bargains.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Are offering their entire

RETAIL STOCKS

At LOWER PRICES THAN EVER, viz:

In Rotunda.

BLACK AND WHITE and COLORED STRIPED

Silks

only 75c. Value, $1 25.

One case Cloth Colored Stripes (new) only 85c., former price $1 50.

Two Fresh Cases Lyons Cloth Shades at $1 75, $2 per yard. Value $2 50 to $3.

Broadway Section.

Camel's Hair Cloth, fully 56 inches wide, only $1.

300 pieces new choice all-wool

Diagonal Serges,

only 50c. Good value, 75c.

All-wool Ditto, Double Weight, 65c. Good value, $1.

All-wool Ditto, Triple Weight, 75c. Good value, $1 25.

5-4 French Merinoes and Cashmeres,

Fine, only 50c.

250 pieces BLACK DOUBLE-FACED ALPACA at 50c., worth 75c.

Fourth Avenue Section.

A large choice of HEAVY POPLIN ALPACAS in CLOTH SHADES, only 25c.; value, 40c.

SILK and WOOL-STRIPED SERGES, only 25c.; last year's price, 45c.

All other goods in same section at correspondingly low prices.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th Sts.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON HIRSBACH and DAVID HIRSBACH, against whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy was filed on the —— day of ——, A. D. 187-.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.:—Upon reading and filing proofs sustaining the allegations of the petition in the matter aforesaid, it is ordered that the said David Hirschbach do appear before this court, as a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at United States Court-room, in the County of New-York, in said district, on the 6th day of December, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M. and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted; and it is further ordered, that a copy of said petition, together with a copy of this order, be served on said David Hirschbach, by publishing the same in the New-York *Daily Times* and *Commercial Advertiser*, on the 25th day of November, 1873, and the 1st day of December, 1873.

{ Seal of the Court. } Witness, Hon. Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the said District Court, and the seal thereof, at the City of New-York, in said district, on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1873.

GEO. F. BETTS,
Clerk of District Court for said District.
A. BLUMENSTIEL, Attorney for Petitioner,
No. 320 Broadway.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES F. BAILEY, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Charles F. Bailey, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of December, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of November, 1873. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD HAGAN, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edward Hagan, of the City of New-York, in said district, the above-named bankrupt, for the discontinuance by this court of the proceedings in bankruptcy in the above-entitled matter, and for the reconveyance and reassignment to him of all his estate and effects, both real and personal, or the proceeds thereof, now remaining in the hands of the assignee herein, which was assigned to said assignee on the 13th day of December, 1872, by this court. That the 5th day of December, A. D., 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., the Register in Bankruptcy in charge of said matter, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing on said petition, and for taking testimony thereunder, when and where all creditors and other persons interested are required to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Nov. 24, A. D. 1873.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk of said Court.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES F. W. KOEHLER and FREDERICKA KOEHLER, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of CHARLES F. W. KOEHLER and FREDERICKA KOEHLER, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal, Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANSON G. P. DODGE, WILLIAM JAY HUNT, and SAMUEL SCHOLFIELD, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Anson G. P. Dodge, William Jay Hunt, and Samuel Scholfield, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 12 John street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE A. BENNETT and FRANKLIN W. POTTER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that petitions have been filed in said court by George A. Bennett and Franklin W. Potter, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge, and certificate thereof, from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of December, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitions should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of November, 1873.

n25-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7, 1873.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of all taxes, payable on and after Dec. 6, 1873, in scrip of the Company, which shall be payable in cash on the 6th day of March, 1875, or sooner, at the option of the Company, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

On Dec. 6 the dividend will be paid to ladies only, after that date they must await their turn with other stockholders.

The time for the payment of the installments on new stock, which expires Nov. 28 inst., will be extended until Dec. 31 proximo, and the scrip certificates issued for dividend will be received at par in payment for the same.

EDMUND SMITH, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY'S
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 8, 1873.

THE REGULAR GUARANTEED QUARterly Dividend of this Company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on the new Guaranteed Stock, will be paid on and after the 1st of December proximo, at the offices of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

The transfer-books will close on the 15th inst., and reopen on the 2d December.

GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

THE BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD
COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1873.

THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, 1873, ON THE first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 9 Nassau st., New-York. In consequence of counterfeit bonds being in circulation, the coupons will only be paid when presented attached to the bonds. Holders will facilitate payment by presenting with their bonds a list of the numbers, amount, and name of owner to whose order payment will be made.

By order of the Executive Committee,

CHAS. G. MILLER, President.

DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD
COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 605 GRAND ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1873.

THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1 FROM THE BONDS of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 605 Grand st.

RICHARD KELLY, Treasurer.

ROME, WATERTOWN, AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NO. 52 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1873.

COUPONS, DUE AND PAYABLE BY THIS COMpany on the 1st day of December next and thereafter, will be paid at the National City Bank, No. 52 Wall st.

MARCELLUS MASSEY, President.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 302 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT THE FRENCH OFFICE—REMOVED FROM No. 406 6th av. to No. 68 West 37th st., may be found, as in the past, the most select help of all nations and for all situations. Apply at or address No. 68 West 37th st.

A NUMBER OF GERMAN SERVANT GIRLS and other excellent help, white and colored, for City or country; moderate wages. At the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., FORmerly with Bedell, large selection of competent and reliable servants, Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WISHES to go out to work by the day or week, or take it home. Call at No. 315 West 25th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young American girl as such in a private family; is a good waitress and chamber-maid; willing and obedient; no objection about wages. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A LADY BREAKING UP housekeeping wishes to obtain a situation for her chamber-maid and waitress, who has lived with her three years and can be well recommended. Call at No. 67 West 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN PROTestant girl, who is good nurse and seamstress; has two years' references; wages very moderate. Can be seen at the large Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chamber-maid and sewing, or waitress. Apply at her present employer's, No. 30 West 47th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT girl, as chamber-maid and seamstress; understands the machine; would make herself useful; good City reference. Call at No. 452 6th av., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress, or take care of children; best of City reference. Apply at No. 105 East 27th st., near 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN woman, as chamber-maid; can give the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 200 East 53d st., near 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, as chamber-maid and waitress, or would assist with children and sew; good reference. Call at No. 659 10th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl to do chamber-work and waiting, or chamber-work and to take care of children. Call at No. 116 West 35th st., between Broadway and 7th av.

FEMALE HELP.

COOKS, CHAMBER-MAIDS, HOUSE-WORKERS, NURSES, &c., &c. — IRISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, SWEDE, &c.

ODELL'S,

No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway,

ESTABLISHED, 1852.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German Protestant young woman, well-recommended, active, neat, and obliging disposition; she will prove a valuable servant for a gentleman's family. Inquire for A. R., at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A SUPERIOR GERman girl, as chambermaid and waitress; is neat in her person and work; has good reference, and willing to work for reduced wages; is capable of filling the place of an experienced male waiter; no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

CHAR-WOMAN.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WITHOUT family, would go out house-cleaning or washing two days in the week. Address Willing, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN American woman; has a child thirteen years old; will work with her mother, or will do the work of the house; good cook; good washer; understands the care of milk and butter; superior bread-maker; go to any part of the country; wages moderate; very best reference. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; SHE IS A superior cook and superior woman; can do all kinds of cooking, English, French, &c.; meats, game, soups, bone, lard, pastries, creams, get up nice French side dishes; excellent baker; lived in the best families; country or City; best testimonials. Call at 335 4th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands English and American or French cooking; all kinds of soups, game, desserts; all kinds good pastry, and bread and biscuits if required; best City references from the first families of this City. Call at No. 872 6th av., near 49th st., glass and china store.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A MOTHer and daughter to do the work of a family between them; both thoroughly understand their duties; cook makes bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in best style; chamber-maid is neat with her work, and an excellent waitress; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO SWEDE girls, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; have three years' City reference, and understand their business thoroughly; will go to the country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook, washer, and ironer; is particular in her kitchen; boarding-house or private family; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN, WHO UNDERSTANDS French cooking; would like a place in a French family, or any other; has four years' City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A FULLY-COMPETENT WOMAN; sober, honest, and well recommended; can do all sorts of cooking, soups, meats, game, larding; wages, $18; is well recommended from her former employer. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Scotch Protestant young woman, very respectable and well recommended; is a good plain cook; good washer and ironer; country or City; best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer; would do house-work; best City references. Call at No. 329 East 48th st., second floor, for two days.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO REspectable girls, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress, or waitress alone; best City reference. Call at No. 205 East 20th st., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of family baking and pastry; good references from her last employer. Call at No. 525 6th av., in millinery store.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL IN private family, a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or do general house-work; good City reference. Call at No. 127 West 19th st., basement door.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one as first-class cook, the other as first-class waitress; both thoroughly competent; very best City reference. Call at No. 111 West 36th st., near 6th av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO YOUNG women, Protestant, one as cook; understands meats, game, bread, pastry; the other as chamber-maid or waitress in a private family; has five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 202 West 25th st., below 7th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker; good cutter and fitter; will go out by the day or week; $1 50 per day. Inquire in the store, No. 608 3d av., or address.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—IN A SMALL family by an experienced English girl; good reference. Call at 421 1st av., between 24th and 25th sts.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERIcan widow lady, without incumbrance; desires a position to take full charge of a gentleman's house. For references call on or address Drs. Ford and Jones, No. 16 Bond st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STRONG YOUNG GERman girl, who is a plain cook, good laundress, and not afraid to work; home preferred rather than wages; a chance for a family to engage the advertiser. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO SCOTCH GIRLS; CAN take all the work of a family, and if they get a good home will go for moderate wages, and will not leave at the end of a month. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SMART, ACTIVE GIRL, who is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer, and is willing to be generally useful in any capacity where her services may be required; good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, lately landed, to make herself generally useful; age sixteen; a comfortable home more to be desired than wages. Apply at her sister's employer's, No. 69 Union place, 4th av., between 17th and 18th sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl; is willing to do any kind of house-work by the day or week; five years' reference from last place. Call for three days at No. 415 East 18th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Inquire at No. 127 Norfolk st., at M. Hild's.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged English Protestant woman as ladies' maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; operates on several machines; best of reference; no objections to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S MAID, speaking as well German as French; is a thorough maid. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN MAID WITH EXcellent City reference; will go to any place, either here or to Europe. Apply at No. 68 West 37th st.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a few gentlemen's or families' washing, from fifty to seventy-five cents per dozen; done in neatest style; good City reference. Call at No. 127 West 19th st., basement door.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A STEADY, COMPETENT woman, as laundress; is an excellent washer and ironer; best City references. Apply at No. 252 West 35th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands French fluting; best City reference. Address Laundress, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NURSE AND MAID, OR SEAMSTRESS.—By a young French woman, fond of children; is an excellent mender and a good hand-sewer; has first-class references; is thoroughly capable of taking charge of children and bring them up. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, FULLY competent to take the entire charge of children; is a good seamstress; best City reference. Call at No. 106 East 23d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN as wet nurse in a private family; milk one month old. Call at No. [illegible] East [illegible] st.

NURSE.—BY A [illegible] young [illegible] for young or growing children; can take the entire charge of [illegible] and [illegible] children and all others. Call at No. [illegible].

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY genteel young English girl, [illegible] and obliging; is a good seamstress, and [illegible] waitress. Can be seen at No. [illegible] 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, as infant's nurse; [illegible] or would take care of grown children or an invalid lady; is kind and obliging; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 202 West 27th st., near 7th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—OPERATES ON Wheeler & Wilson's machine; Protestant; City reference. Call at No. 230 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children; is an excellent sewer; [illegible] reference. Apply at No. 124 West 49th st., [illegible].

NURSE.—A NEW-ENGLAND WOMAN AS NURSE to an invalid; would make herself generally useful. Call at or address No. 339 6th av., [illegible].

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND USEFUL woman as infant's nurse and seamstress; thoroughly understands the care of children, or would take care of an invalid lady; best City references as to capability and character. Call at No. 301 Front st., in [illegible] store.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR AS CHAMber-maid—In a private family; [illegible] recommended. Call or address E. B., No. 152 Lexington av., corner 30th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young person, (seamstress;) wishes a few engagements by the day, or would take work home; can cut and fit, and is well recommended. Call at No. 61 West 39th st., corner 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—A FAMILY SEAMSTRESS DOES plain and fancy sewing at her own house; also dress-making, ruffling, and lace-work. Apply at No. [illegible] 6th av., fancy store.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH PROTESTant woman; highly respectable; recommended as waitress; can get up salads and take the entire charge of silver in the best manner; very [illegible] obliging, sober, honest, and capable; or would [illegible] chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. [illegible] 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress, waitress and chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and seamstress; is competent to fill either situation; best reference; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL AS WAITress; no objections to assist in chamber-work; first-class reference. Call at No. 225 West 27th st., Room No. 7.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as waitress and do the chamber-work; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 141 West 19th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG WOMan as first-class waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress; is careful and obliging; can be highly recommended from her last employer; best City reference. Call at No. 265 West 27th st., near 7th av., [illegible] floor.

MALES.

A GENTLEMAN THAT UNDERSTANDS Grain would like an engagement with some first-class house where his services would be of value. Address Grain, West-side *Times* Office, 302 West 23d st.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST CLASS ENGLISH BUTLER, (Protestant,) with all the knowledge of the service in both countries; unexceptionable reference; will go to any part with the right kind of a family. Call at No. 68 West 37th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young man, highly recommended by his last employer for sobriety, honesty, faithful, very desirable driver, obliging, willing, and very respectable; thoroughly understands the care of horses; excellent groom; will make himself useful. Call at 335 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS FIRST-class coachman; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; has the best of City reference from last employer. Call or address No. 50 4th av.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDE, who speaks fair English; can take care of horses and drive, tend furnace, clean [illegible], sweep, clean boots, tend door, &c.; best [illegible] recommendations; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business; [illegible] reference from last employer. Address J. K., Box No. 223, *Herald* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as coachman; has the best City reference from the last employer. Call or address W. H., No. 219 East 38th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE PROTestant man; sober and steady; careful driver; good City reference. Call or address S. T., 119 East 23d st.

FARMER, USEFUL MAN, &c.—DOES work, &c.—By a Norwegian and wife, (no children;) speaks some English; man can do farm work, milk, gardening, take care of horses and cattle, drive, &c.; wife a good plain cook, nice washer and ironer, butter-maker, &c.; wages low. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

MALE HELP.

WAITERS, FOOTMEN, GARDENERS, — COACHMEN, VALETS, FARMERS, &c.
French, German, Swede, English, &c.

ODELL'S,

No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

(Established 1852.)

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO UNDERstands his business thoroughly in all its branches; has best reference. Address G. T., Seed-store, No. 67 Nassau st.

STEWARD.—BY A THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT Protestant Englishman as steward in a hotel or boarding-house; has unexceptionable City reference, which will bear strict investigation; not afraid of work; no objection to go South. Address Steward, 669 6th av.

USEFUL MAN, CARPENTER, &c.—BY A REspectable Scotchman, aged twenty-three years, who can do carpenter work, mend furniture, take care of horses and cattle, drive, tend furnace, &c.; is temperate and industrious; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE NORTH of Ireland Protestant young man; is willing to work at moderate wages; can do farm work, milk, take care of cattle and horses, drive, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as first-class waiter in a private family; understands the business in every respect; is honest, sober, and obliging, and has good reference; City or country. Call or address No. 348 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCH WAITER IN A PRIVATE family; speaks English thoroughly; good City reference. Address O. P., Box No. 35 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISHMAN AS first-class waiter or butler; understands his business perfectly; has best City reference. Apply at A. Pelton's, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, SWISS, AS WAITer in a first-class private family; highest recommendation from his last employer. Address Albert, No. 68 Amity st.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE AND WELL-RECOMmended waiter in a private family; no objection to a country place. Address WILLIAMS, No. [illegible] West 37th st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT MAN as first-class waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WATCHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, AS NIGHT or day watchman; nine years' best City reference from last employer. Address J. [illegible], No. 41 Division st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK AT home, $20 to $50 per week guaranteed; no capital required; [illegible]; full particulars free. Address M. MITCHAM, No. [illegible], Philadelphia, Penn.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers is dissolved by mutual consent.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER,
JAMES BLEECKER,
REUBEN J. TODD.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1873.

The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general real estate, auction, and commission business, under the firm of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER,
JAMES [illegible],
JOHN T. WHITE.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1873.

The subscribers are now giving their attention to auction sales of every description, both of real estate, leasehold property, and chattel sales, such as household furniture, stocks, &c., either on their own account or for executors, administrators, [illegible] terms. They are prepared to transact [illegible]. They also have a department for [illegible] of estates, and the negotiating property, making valuations of estates, and the negotiating loans on bonds and mortgages, or on the hypothecation of stocks and other [illegible].

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE,
No. [illegible] Cedar st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CHANCE FOR TYPE FOUNDERS.

An old-established Type Foundry, complete in every respect, for sale on reasonable terms. Apply at No. 190 Water st.

WANTED—A PARTNER, ACTIVE OR SPECIAL with a cash capital of $30,000 to $50,000, in a wholesale boot and shoe house, already established. Address, with real name, Box No. 2,944 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE—A GENERAL CLOTHING BUSINESS and lease for four years. Now doing a large and lucrative trade. The best location in New-York. Stock &c., about $40,000. Half cash. Satisfactory reasons given. Address M. H. S., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE URETHROTOME IS THE TERM CHOSEN to designate six instruments adapted to the different varieties of stricture; more than 2,000 cases have been treated during the past thirty years by the inventor. For three type cases, abridged from his lectures to his private surgical class, inclose twenty-five cents to EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., No. 42 5th av. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evening.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

[illegible]......Saturday, Nov. 29, 1 P. M.
[illegible]......Thursday, Dec. 4, [illegible]
[illegible]......Saturday, Dec. 6, [illegible]
[illegible]......Thursday, Dec. 11, [illegible]
[illegible]......Saturday, Dec. 13, [illegible]
[illegible]......Saturday, Dec. 20, [illegible]
and every succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabins, $70, $80 and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.
Steerage, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
H. A. GREACH, No. 102 State st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 26	Samaria, Saturday, Nov. 29
[illegible], Wed'day, Dec. 3	Marathon, Saturday, Dec. 6
[illegible], Wed'day, Dec. 10	Olympus, Saturday, Dec. 13
[illegible], Wed'day, Dec. 17	Hecla, Saturday, Dec. 20
[illegible], Wed'day, Dec. 24	Parthia, Saturday, Dec. 27

and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports in the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CUBA, will embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 9:30 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 26th November, 1873.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.
The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Canada.Sat., Nov. 29, 1 P.M. | Greece.Sat., Dec. 13, 11 A.M.
Egypt...Sat., Dec. 6, 7 A. M. | Spain...Sat., Dec. 20.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
FRANCE, Andrews......Thursday, Dec. 4, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
BALTIC......SATURDAY, Nov. 29, 12:30 P. M.
OCEANIC......SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC......SATURDAY, Dec. 13, at 11:30 A.M.
ADRIATIC......SATURDAY, Dec. 20, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, NEW-YORK TO HAMBURG, touching at Plymouth and Cherbourg.
The German Transatlantic Steam Navigation Company's new, elegant, and full-powered iron steam-ship GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, will sail on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, at 2 P. M., from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg: Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold; steerage, $30, gold; prepaid certificates, $40, gold. The first and second saloons are on the main deck. The steerage is divided into sections for six to twenty persons, well lighted, and provided with dining-tables.
For passage apply to
KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.
For freight apply to
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA......Saturday, Nov. 29
VIRGINIA......Saturday, Dec. 13
GEORGIA......Saturday, Dec. 27
And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward.
For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT......Lachesnez...Saturday, Nov. 29
PEREIRE......Danré...Saturday, Dec. 13
EUROPE......Lemarie...Saturday, Dec. 27
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin......$125 | Second cabin......$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
WISCONSIN, Capt. Freeman......Nov. 26, 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth......Dec. 3, 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Price, Jr......Dec. 10, 10 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Guard......Dec. 17, 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Moore......Dec. 24, 9:30 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Brennan......Dec. 31, 2 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Caledonia...Wed., Nov. 26 | Victoria...Sat., Dec. 6
Australia...Sat., Nov. 29 | Macedonia...Wed., Dec. 10
Olympia...Wed., Dec. 3 | Elysia...Sat., Dec. 13
CABIN PASSAGE TO OR FROM
Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry,
Wed. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, currency.
Sat. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, gold.
STEERAGE PASSAGE.
To Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast, Bristol, or Cardiff, $30, currency.
Drafts for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROS., Agents.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered [illegible]-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River,
For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
CORINTH......Dec. —
CLARIBEL......Dec. 19.
For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ATLAS......Jan. 2.
ETNA......Dec. 16.
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates.
Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 5, steamer COLON leaves Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, connecting with steamer at Panama for Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, San Diego, and San Francisco, and also with steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.
Steamers for Japan and China leave San Francisco on the 1st and 16th of each month.
For passage or freight apply at the company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, New-York.
[illegible], Supt. | O. H. BRADBURY, President.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Nov. 25, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Nov. 27, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Nov. 29, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Nov. 29, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A., G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Tuesday, Nov. 25.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Thursday, Nov. 27.
CHARLESTON, Capt. JAMES BERRY, Saturday, Nov. 29.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of ladin issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs, Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, MORTON, Nov. 25.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Dec. 2.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, HOLMES, Dec. 9.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct) Noon...Nov. 27
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico)...Nov. 29
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)...Dec. 4
CUBA, (Havana direct)...Dec. 6
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)...Dec. 11
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

Steam-ship CITY OF MERIDA......Dec. 4
Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

REMITTANCES

TO ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—Drafts for £1 and upward issued at reduced rates by TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M. For Baltimore and Washington, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at 7:30 P. M. daily.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7:30, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.
Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7:30 P. M.
For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10 and 7:30 P. M.
For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.
Accommodation, for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 and 6:40 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:05, 6:40 A. M., and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 11:55, A. M. and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. | D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R.; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:
4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton.
6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.
7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with D. L. and W. R. R.
9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, &c. with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.
12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.
9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING NOV. 17, 1873.
Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.
Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, (accommodation,) 8:05, (express,) 9:05, (accommodation,) 10 A. M., (express,) 12 M., (accommodation,) 1, (express,) 3, (express,) 3:55, (accommodation,) 4:38, and 5:10, (local express,) 8:10, (express,) and 9:10, (express,) P. M.
For South Norwalk 7:05, 8:05, 9:05 A. M., 12 M., 1, (express,) 3, 3:55, 4:38, 5:10, 6:35, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. For Stamford 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:23 and 3, (express,) 3:55, 4:38, 4:45, 5:10, 6:35, 7:20, 8:10, and 9:10 P. M.
For Port Chester 11:40 P. M.
Boston Express, via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., via Shore Line, at 1 and 9:10 P. M. The 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, and 8:10, and 9:10 P. M., stopping at Stamford, Norwalk, and Bridgeport. The 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. connects with trains on Shore Line Division for Norwich and Providence, and the Connecticut Valley at Saybrook. The 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. connect with New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at New-Haven; 8:05, 10 A. M., and 12 noon trains connect with Connecticut River Railroad at Springfield, and 3 P. M. for Montreal. The 8:05 A. M., 1, and 3 P. M. connects with Naugatuck Railroad, and the 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. with Housatonic Railroad at Bridgeport. The 8:05 and 9:05 A. M., and 3 and 5:10 P. M. with Danbury and Norwalk at South Norwalk, and the 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M. with New-Canaan Railroad at Stamford.
Sunday Boston mail trains at 7 P. M., via Springfield & 9:10 P. M. via Providence.
Drawing-room cars on day express and sleeping cars on night express trains.
Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, and Windsor House, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.
For further information of particulars see time tables at hotels and depot.
JOHN T. MOODY, Superintendent of New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 3, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Trains leave depot, foot South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows:
8:30 A. M., Patchogue Mail.
11 A. M., Babylon Accommodation.
2 P. M., Babylon Accommodation.
4 P. M., Patchogue Express.
5 P. M., Patchogue Accommodation.
6 P. M., Babylon Accommodation.
7 P. M., Merrick Accommodation.
Sunday, 9 A. M., Babylon Accommodation.
Boat leaves Grand and Roosevelt street Ferries, New-York, twenty minutes before leaving time at South 8th st.
All trains connect for Hempstead.
L. S. CANFIELD, Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—CHARLES L. PERKINS and others against THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY and the MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of November, 1873, I, the undersigned Referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of November, instant, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the following described and numbered first mortgage bonds of the Montclair Railway Company, with the interest coupons attached thereto, which were pledged and deposited with the plaintiffs as collateral security for the payment by the defendant, the Montclair Railway Company, of certain drafts in the complaint mentioned, viz.: Two hundred and seventy-two bonds of the Montclair Railway Company, executed under its corporate seal and attested by the signatures of its President and Secretary, bearing date the 1st day of September, 1870, each conditioned for the payment by the said the Montclair Railway Company to the bearer thereof of the principal sum of one hundred dollars on the 1st day of of September, 1900, with interest thereon in the meantime at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in gold coin on the 1st days of March and September, in each year, on the presentation and delivery of the coupons for such interest thereunto annexed, the said bonds being first mortgage bonds of the said the Montclair Railway Company, and part of a series of bonds of said company to the value of two millions five hundred thousand dollars of like tenor, and of various amounts secured by a first lien or mortgage of the road and property of said company to Marcus L. Ward and Abram S. Hewitt, and which bonds are numbered as follows, that is to say: 3,370 to 3,385, both inclusive; 3,389 to 3,436, both inclusive; 3,437 to 3,474, both inclusive; 3,611 to 3,620, both inclusive; 3,658 to 3,660, both inclusive; 3,672 to 3,680, both inclusive; 3,721 to 3,724, both inclusive; 3,725 to 3,740, both inclusive; 4,051 to 4,106, both inclusive, and 4,107 to 4,178, both inclusive. Dated New-York, Nov. 21, 1873.
GEORGE W. DILLAWAY, Referee.
EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE OF DEBTS.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ELIAS T. DAY and BENJAMIN M. DAY, bankrupts.—Notice of Sale.—The undersigned, the assignee in bankruptcy of the estate and effects of the bankrupts above named, hereby gives notice of the sale at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of December, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, of the following described property of the estate of the said bankrupts, that is to say: A number of debts, accounts, and claims due and belonging to the estate in bankruptcy of the said bankrupts, the particulars of which may be ascertained at the office of the Register. The assignee will not be responsible for any of the claims.
Dated 19th November, 1873.
JOHN A. HULL, Assignee.
The Register directs the notice of sale, of which the foregoing is a copy, to be published on the 25th day of November, and the 1st and 2d days of December, 1873, in the *New-York Times* and the *New-York Commercial Advertiser*.
Dated 19th November, 1873.
ISAAC DAYTON, Register in Bankruptcy.

HENRY B. HERTS, Auctioneer.
Grand Central Sales-room, No. 656 Broadway, Between Bleecker and Bond sts.

EXECUTORS' SALE,
Rich Fancy Furs, Sleigh and Lap Robes, &c., &c.
ON MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY,
Nov. 24, 25 and 26.
Commencing at 10 o'clock each day.
AT THE SALES-ROOMS, NO. 656 BROADWAY.
Parties in want of fine Furs will do well to attend this sale.

AUCTION SALE.

NOTICE.—WM. KENNELLY, auctioneer, will offer at public sale at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on Friday, Dec. 5, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, the right and privilege of keeping for one year a Float on Harlem River, under the bridge, at the end of 3d av. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell 70,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL, At public auction on Wednesday, Nov. 26, at 12 o'clock, noon, at No. 26 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) Nov. 25, at 11 o'clock, within their store: Citron, Valencia and Malaga Raisins, Figs, Almeria and Lisbon purple Grapes, Messina and Palermo Lemons.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL N. PIKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 38 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1873.
SAMUEL CRAIGHEAD,
EMANUEL J. MILLER,
JOSEPH TILNEY, and
WILLIAM R. WILLIAMSON, Executors.
n4-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY MANGLES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Mrs. Anna Mangles, No. 418 West 45th street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of November, 1873.
ANDREW BUSCH, Executor.
ANNA MANGLES, Executrix.
n25-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. GASHERIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the store of Rice, Goodwin, Walker & Co., of No. 470 Broadway in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of June, 1873.
LEWIS H. TYLER, } Executors.
WILLIAM H. JANSEN, }
je24-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET DEAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Charles A. Dean, No. 235 Madison-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of June, 1873.
CHARLES A. DEAN, } Executors.
WM. L. DEAN, }
je17-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS A. WHITAKER, late of the City New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 216 West 38th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated, New-York, the 14th day of July, 1873.
C. EARLE WHITAKER, Executor.
jy15-law6mT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER NAYLOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 63 Centre-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of June, 1873.
PETER NAYLOR, Jr., } Executors.
BENJAMIN HAXTUN, }
jy1-law6moTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER SCHERSTEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Edwards & Odell, Nos. 55 and 57 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of November, 1873.
n4-law6mT* WALTER CARTER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PATRICK CONWAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of M. M. Robinson, Esq., No. 59 William st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of May next. Dated New-York, the 31st day of October, 1873.
BRIDGET CONWAY, Administratrix.
n4-law6mT*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO an order of Hon. James W. Covert, Surrogate of the County of Queens, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of EDWIN MILLS, late of Long Island City, in the said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the sole Executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her place of residence, at Astoria, in Long Island City, aforesaid, on or before the 1st day of June, 1874.—Dated Nov. 1, 1873.
n12-law6mTu ANN ELIZA MILLS, Sole Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES VAN NORDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 73 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1873.
CHARLES S. VAN NORDEN, Executor.
n4-law6mTu*

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF
SIX PRIVATE HORSES,
At the private stable No. 7 East 28th st., TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) 26th, at 11 o'clock. There are two pairs and two single horses, and finer than ever before offered at auction.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSES BOARDED FOR WINTER.—Sixteen miles in New-Jersey; ninety acres pasturage; best timothy hay and water; fine stabling; horses taken from and delivered in the City. Address or call on H. E. PICKERT & CO., 28 Old slip, corner Front st.

HORSE BLANKETS, CARRIAGE ROBES AND SLEIGH BELLS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT HARMER, HAYS & CO'S., No. 72 Beekman st.

FOR SALE—25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT—TEN NEW coaches, at No. 54 Marion st.
C. DOSCHER, Executor of J. Heiden.

TO RENT—PART OF A STABLE IN A DESIRABLE location. Inquire at office Gramercy Park House.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY IN 30TH st., east of Madison av., will rent a large handsomely-furnished room, all modern improvements, on second floor, to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, &c., J. C., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

TO LET—ROOMS SINGLY OR EN SUITE, WITH or without board, first and second floors, with private table and attendance. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.; every house personally inspected; register established eight years.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT room, without board, to a respectable gentleman, in a first-class private house, with gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c.; references required. No. 213 East 15th st., near 3d av.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRES A LARGE comfortable room and board where he can find cheerful and refined society; location between 23d and 30th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address, stating terms for all conveniences, Post Office Lock Box No. 2,178.

NO. 23 GRAMERCY PARK.—ELEGANTLY-furnished second floor, en suite or separate; with or without private table; house and accommodations first class; location unexceptionable; highest references given and required.

A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS, WITHOUT boarders, offer a second-story room and hall-room to a gentleman or gentleman and wife, with board; references; location 28th st. and Lexington av. Address C., Box No. 48 *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

NO. 23 GRAMERCY PARK.—ELEGANTLY-furnished second floor, en suite or separate, with or without board; private table if desired; house entirely first class; location unexceptionable; references exchanged.

TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY,
No. 36 West 31st st.,
Handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without private meals. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, $34 MONTHLY; $8 50 weekly; part or whole; French flat; well furnished; hot and cold water; stationary tubs, bath, and gas. No. 108 56th st., between Lexington and 4th av.

GENTLEMEN LOOKING FOR ELEGANTLY furnished and rigorously attended apartments without board, will find it to their advantage to apply at No. 68 West 37th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NINETEENTH ST., WEST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with board; gentleman and wife or gentlemen; references. No. 58 West 19th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 14 EAST 31ST ST.—MME. ROBINSON from Newport, R. I., whose house in that city is unsurpassed, offers to a few genteel boarders all the comforts of a gentleman's home, at above number.

FIFTH AV., NO. 434, BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.
A very choice suite of apartments, elegantly furnished, with private table and special service.

NO. 54 WEST 23D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—Handsomely-furnished rooms on parlor and second floors, en suite or singly, with or without board; references; terms moderate.

THIRD STORY BACK, AND TWO FOURTH story front rooms to let, with board, handsomely furnished, to families or gentlemen. No. 28 West 31st st.

SECOND-STORY FRONT AND HALL ROOM, with or without private table, sunny exposure; fourth-story double room; one other suite. No. 7 West 32d st.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, singly or en suite, with or without private table; house and location are unexceptionable.

NO. 174 EAST 60TH ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with or without board, for gentlemen and gentlemen and wives. Visitors in the City will find a quiet home; prices moderate.

NO. 120 EAST 19TH ST., NEAR IRVING PLACE. —One or two large rooms, handsomely furnished and with sunny exposure, will be rented with board; location is central and unexceptionable.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV.—Two handsomely-furnished connecting rooms (second floor) to rent with board, to parties appreciating a refined home.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.
Two very spacious rooms, parlor and bedroom, connecting, first floor front; new carpets and furniture; private table if desired; strictly first-class.

FIFTH AV., NO. 76.—FINE ROOMS, EN SUITE or single, with board; a very desirable suite on parlor floor, with all conveniences, private bath, &c.; private table if desired.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 412, WEST.—Elegant rooms furnished new throughout, with first-class table, at moderate prices; Twenty-third street cars and stages; elevated railway convenient.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.,
Corner 38th st., a suite of four rooms, handsomely furnished, with private table, water, and bath.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.
A suite of rooms on third floor to rent, with board. References exchanged.

NO. 295 5TH AV., PARLOR AND ROOMS, en suite, for season or year; private table only; appointments first class; all conveniences.

NOS. 76 AND 78 MADISON AV.,
Corner of 28th st.; rooms to rent, with board, on second floor.

NO. 136 MADISON AV.—A SUITE OF ELEGANT furnished rooms, with private table; first class in every appointment. References exchanged.

ONE FLOOR, WITH PRIVATE TABLE only; private bath-room, closets, &c.; also rooms for single gentlemen, without board. 38 East 20th st.

NO. 40 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY— One large room, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, with board; reference.

NO. 10 EAST 33D ST.—A SPACIOUS SECOND floor, handsomely furnished, with or without private table. Also, fourth floor room.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME PARLOR alcove and two hall rooms, third floor, together or separate, with board, to adults; references.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—SPACIOUS SECOND floor, en suite or separately, with private table or board; also family and single rooms on third floor.

NO. 63 PARK AV.—VERY DESIRABLE FRONT rooms on second floor to let, with board.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.—A LARGE ROOM, southern exposure, to rent, with board.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—FOR PARticulars, apply at No. 59 7th st.

WINTER RESORTS.

WINTER RESORT.

HIGHLAND PARK HOTEL, AIKEN, S. C.
Aiken has long been famous for its delightful climate, and is a favorite resort for those who seek to escape from the inclement Winters of the North without experiencing the tropical heat of Florida and the Gulf. The Highland Park Hotel was established for the accommodation of this rapidly-increasing class of visitors. It is conducted after the manner of the best Northern hotels, and has achieved a gratifying success. For terms, &c., apply to B. P. CHATFIELD, Proprietor, Aiken, S. C.; also proprietor of Planters' Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A PARTY OF FIVE; will require three bedrooms; accommodations must be good; private family preferred; terms must be moderate; best of references. Address A. B. C., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 13th...2:00 P. M.	Friday, 14th......12:00 M.
Saturday, 15th...2:30 P. M.	Monday, 17th......2:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 18th...2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 19th.7:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 19th.2:30 P. M.	Thursday, 20th......7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 20th...2:30 P. M.	Friday, 21st......8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 22d...9:30 A. M.	Monday, 24th......8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 25th...11:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 26th.8:00 A. M.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.
W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.
June 1, 1873.

NINETY-SECOND STREET FERRY TO ASTORIA, running quarter-hourly, offers the shortest up-town route connected by good roads with every point on north side of Long Island.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.— Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN LANE. —At low prices, blank books, stationery, and printing; diaries for 1874, expense books, ladies', gentlemen's and family wash-books, patent spring-back account books made to pattern.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY. ......AIDA TO-MORROW.
Last week but one (1) of the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
(Prior to departure for Philadelphia, Penn.)
TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) Nov. 26, at 8 o'clock P. M., Also on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, at 8,
First representations in America of Verdi's last and greatest work, in four (4) acts,
AIDA! AIDA! AIDA!
(The Ethiopian Slave.)
The opera will be presented with entirely new scenery by Prof. Magnani, of the Royal Theatre, Parma.
Dresses entirely new by M. Ascoli, of the Venice Theatre, Venice.
Properties by Messrs. Del Prato and Bocchi, of the Royal Theatre, Parma.
Jewelry by Mr. Granger, from Paris.
Models of Machinery by Mr. Mastellari, from La Scala, Milan, and made by Mr. Dornbach, of the Academy of Music, New-York.
Act 1—Scene 1.—Hall in the Palace of the King at Memphis.
Scene 2.—Interior of the Temple of Vulcan.
Act 2—Scene 1.—A hall in the apartments of Amneris.
Scene 2.—An entrance to the City of Thebes.
Act 3—The Banks of the Nile.
Act 4—Scene 1.—Hall in the King's Palace.
Scene 2.—The scene is divided into two floors, the Temple and the Subterranean Prison.
The cast will be as follows:
Aida, an Ethiopian Slave......Mlle. OSTAVA TORRIANI
Amneris......Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY
Radames, Captain of the Guard, Signor ITALO CAMPANINI
Omonasro, King of Ethiopia and Father of Aida, M. VICTOR MAUREL
Ramfis, Chief Priest......Signor NANNETTI
The King, Father of Amneris......Signor SCOLARA
A Messenger......Signor BOY
Priests, Priestesses, Ministers, Captains, Soldiers, Functionaries, Ethiopian Slaves and Prisoners, Egyptian People, &c., &c. The action takes place at Memphis, in Egypt, during the reign of the Pharaohs.
The entire work produced under the immediate supervision of
Signor EMANUEL MUZIO.
Stage Manager, M. VAN HAMME.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 29, at 1:30 P. M.,
GRAND FAREWELL NILSSON MATINEE.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Nov. 25, at 8 o'clock,
LAST NIGHT OF Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON
in Brooklyn.
LA TRAVIATA! NILSSON! CAPOUL!
Seats for all the above now on sale at Box-office of Academy; also, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. SUNDAY, NOV. 30.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Messrs. M. & M. STRAKOSCH respectfully announce the LAST SUNDAY CONCERT (prior to departure) of the STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, at 8 o'clock.
Upon this occasion the following eminent artists will appear:
Mlle. OSTAVA TORRIANI, the eminent Soprano.
Signor ITALO CAMPANINI (his first and only appearance here in Sunday Concert.)
M. VICTOR MAUREL, the distinguished Baritone, and Signor SCOLARA, with the Eminent Pianist, Mlle. L. LUCKHARDT, and the FULL BAND of the NINTH (9) REGIMENT, Mr. D. L. DOWNING, Leader.
Musical Director and Conductor......Mr. S. BEHRENS
General admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location.
Sale of seats will commence Thursday, Nov. 27, at the Academy of Music.

NEW PARK THEATRE.
THIS EVENING.
Last appearance in Brooklyn of
MADAME CHRISTINE NILSSON.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Nov. 25, at 8 o'clock,
LA TRAVIATA.
NILSSON—CAPOUL—DEL PUENTE.
Seats now at the Park Theatre; also No. 114 Broadway, New-York.

BLIND TOM CONCERT.
STEINWAY HALL.

BLIND TOM,
the great
MUSICAL PRODIGY AND PIANIST.

BLIND TOM,
TUESDAY, Nov. 25, at 8 P. M.

BLIND TOM,
FRIDAY, Nov. 28,
at 8 P. M.

BLIND TOM MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Nov. 29, at 1:30 P. M.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNIVERSARY
of the
WOMAN'S HOSPITAL OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
Will be held at the Institution, corner 49th st. and 4th av., on TUESDAY, Nov. 25, at 2 P. M.
Addresses will be delivered by Dr. A. C. Post and Rev. Wm. Ormiston, D. D.
W. W. HOPPIN, Jr., Secretary.

ASSOCIATION HALL TO-NIGHT.
Caravan, Mosque and Harem.
HARRY HAREWOOD LEECH.

THANKSGIVING AT THE SHELTERING ARMS, 10th av., corner 129th st.—Donations may be sent in money to Mr. Woodbury G. Langdon, Treasurer, No. 719 5th av.; in provisions to Graham's Union Stables, No. 1,241 Broadway, or to the Institution. One hundred and fifty persons are to be provided for.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.
Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ST. JOHN'S HALL
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR
Young Ladies and Children,
REV. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., RECTOR,
No. 21 West 32d st.
The aim of this school is to give the highest Christian culture, and to afford a most thorough and extensive English education.
Great care will be had that each pupil acquires a *practical knowledge* of the French language.
On THURSDAY, 13th November, a *special class in English Literature*, with readings from the best authors, will be formed by Dr. Irving, for ladies who have completed their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.
Twentieth annual circular sent on application.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON
Respectfully announce that a class for training KINDERGARTEN TEACHERS will commence Nov. 3, by Mrs. KRAUS, late Miss MARIA BOELTE. Also, a class for MOTHERS, and a WEEKLY CLASS, for training YOUNG LADIES for work among the poor.
Application to enter either class can be made No. 10 Gramercy Park, after 2 o'clock P. M.

MISS STEERS'
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 12 East 47th-st.,
will reopen Sept. 22. School carriages will be sent for pupils without charge.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.
S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals.
729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park. Reopens Sept. 24.
Great pains are taken to teach boys HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION.

FOR BOYS.
MANSION SQUARE INSTITUTE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
The Winter term begins Dec. 1. First-class School. Terms reasonable. For catalogue address
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

LADIES, MARRIED AND SINGLE; YOUNG men and middle-aged out of employment, should attend PAINE'S College of Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling; twenty-four Writing Lessons, $2 50. No. 62 Bowery; Up-town College, Broadway corner 33d st.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE.—A boarding school for both sexes under the care of the Society of Friends; full term commences 9th month, 8th, 1873. Address S. C. COLLINS, Principal, Chappaqua, N. Y.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN HER BOARDing and Day School for boys under fifteen years of age, at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24. Miss Du Vernet is assisted by competent masters.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies and children, No. 148 Madison av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Sept. 17. Circulars of
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, water-color and oil painting. New-York Society Library, No. 67 University place, between 12th and 13th sts.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—FROM SIX TO TWENTY-one years of age, No. 117 East 36th st.
IDA M. ELIOT. ANNA C. BRACKETT.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING PUpils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

YONKERS (ON HUDSON) COLLEGIATE Institute.—High School for Young Ladies. Send for circulars.
T. J. JACKSON, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

BAY VIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island—Boarding School for boys.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO. 30 East 28th st., will reopen Sept. 22.

PERSONAL.

FOR ADOPTION—TWO CHILDREN FOUR weeks old. Inquire at No. 408 West 28th st., rear house, first floor.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM ...... AT THE RINK.
BRILLIANT
Reopening of the
Great
World's Fair,
WEDNESDAY EVENING,
Nov. 26,
continuing
AFTERNOON and EVENING
for the
HOLIDAY
SEASON.
HOLIDAY
SEASON.
HOLIDAY
SEASON!
THE ONLY BUILDING IN
NEW-YORK
Large enough to display the
INNUMERABLE
NOVELTIES
forwarded by
P. T. BARNUM
FROM EUROPE FOR THIS
GREAT SHOW.
HEATED BY STEAM
THROUGHOUT.
DAN CASTELLO'S
FAMOUS
DOUBLE CIRCUS
AT
2 AND 8 O'CLOCK.
TWO HUNDRED
STAR
ARTISTS.
POPULAR PRICES:
50 CENTS.
Children under 9, 25 Cents.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor......Mr. Sheridan Shook
Manager......Mr. A. M. Palmer
Begins at 8; over at 10:40.
SECOND WEEK OF THE CHARMING FAIRY DRAMA,
THE WICKED WORLD,
which, notwithstanding its
ENORMOUS SUCCESS,
cannot be played after next Saturday night.
WICKED WORLD MATINEE ON THANKSGIVING.
Characters by Miss Clara Morris whose representation of the part of SELENE is pronounced by the most competent judges to be the best effort of her life; Miss Kate Claxton, Miss Maude Granger, Miss Meta Bartlett, Miss Kate Holland, Miss Emily Lewis, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr.; Mr. McKee Rankin, and Stuart Robson.
On MONDAY, Dec. 1, will be produced a new emotional comedy in four acts and six tableaus, entitled:
ASTRAY,
by
DION BOUCICAULT,
written expressly for this theatre, in which Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Claxton, Miss Mestayer, Miss Weathersby, Mrs. Wilkins, and Messrs. Thorne, Rankin, Burroughs, Montgomery, and Stuart Robson, will appear.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
ON THANKSGIVING DAY
will be given a
GRAND MATINEE
of the
WICKED WORLD.
SECURE your seats AT ONCE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Lessee......J. B. BOOTH
LAST WEEK OF MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
Who will appear on
MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS—OTHELLO.
WEDNESDAY EVENING—IAGO.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS—SHYLOCK.
SATURDAY MATINEE, Nov. 29, at 1:30.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as
THE STRANGER
and
PETRUCHIO.
On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, 1873,
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.
TICKET OF LEAVE.
Seats secured in advance at the theatre, and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
NO. 624 BROADWAY.
Open 7:15; curtain, 8 o'clock. Panic prices.
GRAND DRAMATIC REVIVAL.
Ovation to the world's favorite,
EDWIN ADAMS.
Brilliant reception. Crowded house.
The grand poet's ideal of
ENOCH ARDEN,
realized in America's greatest actor. Lovers of the intellectual, poetic and pathetic drama wild with enthusiasm, critics pleased, and the public fascinated.
Mme. JULIE MARGUERITES' charming interpretation OF TENNYSON'S GLORIOUS POEM, will be repeated, with powerful cast, startling scenic and musical effects and touching tableaus.
EVERY NIGHT.
WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY, AND THANKSGIVING MATINEES.
Prices down to panic standards.

LYCEUM THEATRE—14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
THREE GRAND GALA NIGHTS.
Commencing Nov. 27.
A SPLENDID BILL.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY,
NOTRE DAME.
Mr. T. C. KING......as......Quasimodo
His original character.
To conclude with the sparkling comedietta, entitled the
DEBUTANTE.
Mr. Charles Wheatleigh...as...Achille Talma Dufard
All the Company in the cast.
Popular prices, box-office now open.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING,
GENEVA CROSS.
EXCELLENT CAST, NEW SCENERY,
CHARMING MUSIC, &c., &c.

PROF. HARTZ AND DR. COLTON.—THE great $2,500 "INDIAN BOX TRICK" will be performed by Prof. HARTZ, with a host of other illusions, [illegible] at the COOPER INSTITUTE, MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 24, 25, 26, and 27, with a matinee THURSDAY (Thanksgiving) at 2; doors open at 1:30. To be followed with Laughing Gas by Dr. COLTON. Tickets, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents; 8 o'clock.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB. —A regular meeting of this Club will be held TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10 o'clock, at the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Building. All interested in agricultural improvement are invited to attend.
NATHAN C. ELY, President.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.— THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against JANE W. McCUNN and Thomas McCunn, individually, and as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, deceased, James M. Gano, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of said John H. McCunn, deceased, and as collector or special administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said John H. McCunn, James McCunn and Matilda, his wife; Jane McCrea and James McCrea, her husband; Nancy Barnet and John Barnet, her husband; Sally Long and Joseph Long, her husband; Elizabeth McMains and Matthew McMains, her husband; John McMains and Mary McMains, (first name unknown,) his wife; William McMains and Susan McMains, his wife; Elizabeth Patterson and William Patterson, her husband; Catharine Bonner and David Bonner, her husband; Margaret W. Hettrick, Martha Hettrick, Mary Hettrick, Sarah Hettrick, Laura Hettrick, George Hettrick, Eliza Lecky, and —— Lecky, (first name unknown,) her husband; John McC. Gano and Jane W. Gano, Caroline M. Morgan, Irene May Gano, James M. Gano, John K. Waring and Mary, his wife, (her first name unknown;) the people of the State of New-York and Sarah M. Smith; Elizabeth Martin and James Martin, her husband; Marcus McMains and Mary McMains, (first name unknown,) his wife, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 9 Pine street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 4, 1873.
RICH'D H. BOWNE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
n18-law6wTu

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.— RICHARD H. BOWNE, plaintiff, against JANE W. McCUNN and Thomas McCunn individually, and as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, deceased; James M. Gano, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of said John H. McCunn, deceased, and as collector or special administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said John H. McCunn, James McCunn, and Matilda, his wife; Jane McCrea and James McCrea, her husband; Nancy Barnet and John Barnet, her husband; Sally Long and Joseph Long, her husband; Elizabeth McMains and Matthew McMains, her husband; John McMains and Mary McMains, (first name unknown,) his wife; William McMains and Susan McMains, his wife; Elizabeth Patterson and William Patterson, her husband; Catharine Bonner and David Bonner, her husband; Margaret W. Hettrick, Martha Hettrick, Mary Hettrick, Sarah Hettrick, Laura Hettrick, George Hettrick, Eliza Lecky, and —— Lecky, (first name unknown,) her husband; John McC. Gano, and Jane W. Gano, Caroline M. Morgan, Irene May Gano, James M. Gano, John K. Waring and Mary, his wife (her first name unknown). The People of the State of New-York; Elizabeth Martin and James Martin, her husband; Marcus McMains and Mary McMains, (first name unknown,) his wife, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 9 Pine st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 13, 1873.
GEORGE W. ZENER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
n18-law6wTu

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-York.—BERTHA HELMERS, plaintiff, against FREDERICK S. HELMERS, defendant.—Summons for relief. (Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 4 Warren street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 15, 1873.
HENRY STANTON, Plaintiff's Attorney,
n25-law6wTu* No. 4 Warren street, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BEGINS AT 8.
SPECIE PRICES. { Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. Family Circle, 25 cents. }
TUESDAY, NOV. 25, AND EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
First times on any stage of a new and original fairy extravaganza and grand [illegible] spectacular comic pantomime, by Mr. G. L. Fox, entitled
HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD,
With resplendent scenic effects by Messrs. GEORGE HEISTER, CHAS. W. WITHAM, L. W. SEAVEY, LOUIS DUFLOCQ, and assistants.
Properties and appointments by ROBERT CUTLER and assistants.
Costly and most gorgeous costumes by Mme. FINCHETTE and Mr. GEO. KEYSER.
New and amazing ballets, dances, marches, and groupings by the KIRALFY BROTHERS.
Original music and choice popular arrangements of incidental by Mr. STEBBINGER.
The most ingenious mechanical surprises, &c., by Mr. THOMAS KELLY and assistant.
CHARACTERS.
The PRINCE DOCILLIAN......Miss FANNY HAYWARD
The ORIGINAL HUMPTY DUMPTY......Mr. G. L. FOX
OLD ONE TWO BUCKLE MY SHOE......Mr. C. K. FOX
The Princess Admiranda......[illegible]
Bellino......[illegible]
The Fairy [illegible]......Miss Roberta Norwood
The Spirit of the Pastures......[illegible]
The Magician, Old Fyle......Mr. D. H. Howland
The Hour of Labor......[illegible]
The Hour of Dinner......[illegible]
The Hour of Dance......[illegible]
The Hour of Prayer......[illegible]
The Hour of Midnight......[illegible]
Tarry Thomas, a saltpetre sailor......Mr. W. H. Hamilton
Peter, a peasant......[illegible]
The Emperor of China......[illegible]
The Widow [illegible]......[illegible]
Mandarin of the Red Button......[illegible]
Firebrandius of the Fairy Forest......[illegible]
Steam Typhus......[illegible]
Iceberg of the Frigid Zone......[illegible]
Polaris......[illegible]
Wretched Californibus, a brigand chief. W. H. Hamilton
Whitefeather, another chief......Knowles
Fitz James Make-up, from Piccadilly......Howland
Sketch, a poor artist......C. Coal
Smiling Johnny of the eating-house......A. G. Enos
Cutlet and Butcher......X. Balls
SYNOPSIS.
ACT I.—SCENE I.—The subterranean regions of Badtempa. The Hours Invoked. Their Compact.
SCENE II.—The Golden Valley. Humpty steals a Turnout from Central Park. Comes to see his Bride.
SCENE III.—The Palace of Instruments in the Realm of Harmonia. Appearance of Herr LIND, and of the Favorite RIGL SISTERS, assisted by 100 coryphees in GRAND BALLET OF INSTRUMENTS, invented and given under the direction of the Kiralfy Brothers. Grand Transformation!
ACT II.—SCENE I.—The Celestial Kingdom of the Emperor Chang-Tu-Whang. Great Rejoicing Among the People, and Arrival of Humpty and One Two in a Balloon to Join the Festivities. Grand Chinese Divertisement, &c. Dance.
LA FETE DE PEKING,
designed by M. Kiralfy. The "Pas du [illegible]," by Mlle. BETTY RIGL.
Pyramid, &c., &c. Dance by the
CELEBRATED JACKLEY TROUPE,
concluding with Grand Lantern Festival by all the characters.
SCENE II.—Outskirts of the city. Humpty's Panoramic Voyage through the Burning Forest, to the North Pole, and to
SCENE III.—Sunny Italy. Humpty's Adventures Among the Brigands and with the National Dancers.
GRAND ITALIAN DIVERTISEMENT
by all the characters.
THE MARTEN FAMILY
in a new and original Tyrolienne. Humpty at more mischief. Finds himself, after an
UNEXPECTED TRANSFORMATION
TO THE NEW YORK YACHT RACE!
ACT III.—HUMPTY DUMPTY IN NEW YORK.
SCENE I.—An Artist's Studio. Cutting a Man to Pieces.
SCENE II.—Dining Rooms at Panic Prices.
SCENE III.—The Elevated Railway.
SCENE IV.—A Boarding-house with Grand Tableau and Transformation to Farragut Lashed to the Shrouds.
SCENE LAST.—Dark and Hideous Glen, with change to the New and Gorgeous Transformation Scene,
THE REALM OF THE HOURS!
GRAND MATINEE
THANKSGIVING DAY AT 1:30 O'CLOCK.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
Begins at 8. Admission 50 cents.
Reserved seats 50 cents and $1 extra.
Family circle 25 cents.
FAREWELL NIGHTS OF CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ!
*** THE SPECIAL OCCASIONS of the week at this house are to be the Grand Extra Matinee on THANKSGIVING DAY, the Farewell Benefit of Miss LE CLERCQ on FRIDAY EVENING, and the Farewell Matinee on SATURDAY.
CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ as MERCY MERRICK. | WILKIE COLLINS' own dramatization of THE NEW MAGDALEN!
Seats may always be secured in advance.
MONDAY, DEC. 1,
HORACE LINGARD and ALICE DUNNING.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Door open at 7:30 P. M. To commence at 8 o'clock.
FIFTH WEEK OF THE COMEDIE SERIES.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
ALSO, ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
Foote's famous comedy, entitled
THE LIAR!
with Mr. Tom Taylor's comedietta, called
TO OBLIGE BENSON.
Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, Harry Beckett, W. J. Ferguson, J. W. Carroll, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis, Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. John Sefton, and Miss Dora Goldthwaite.
The fourth of the present series will be Robertson's delightful comedy of HOME.
The manager begs to announce that he has received from
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT
a new work of the highest class, being
A LEGITIMATE MODERN COMEDY, IN FIVE ACTS,
written for this theatre. It will be produced as soon as the necessary scenery can be satisfactorily prepared.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the
BLACK CROOK
AT NIBLO'S GARDEN,
EVERY EVENING AT 7:45;
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 1:30.
SPECIAL MATINEE, THANKSGIVING DAY.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 8,
THE VOKES.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. JOHN E. OWENS.
ENTHUSIASTIC SUCCESS.
EVENING AT 8. The eminent comedian, Mr. JOHN E. OWENS, and his own Dramatic Combination in the comedy of VICTIMS, and the Owens' specialty, SOLON SHINGLE. | AFTERNOON AT 2. The charming actress LOUISE [illegible] in the drama of LUCRETIA BORGIA, and the laughable comedy of POOR PILLICODDY.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST.
Every evening at 8. Saturday matinee at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
THE YALE GLEE CLUB.
THEIR FIRST AND ONLY EVENING IN NEW-YORK THIS SEASON.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26, 8 P. M.
Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents. At Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the hall.

MUSICAL.

Chickering
PIANO-FORTES.
Warerooms No. 11 East 14th st.,
BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH AV.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS, New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this Financial Crisis and the HOLIDAYS, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto and Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great Inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, &c.

CHICKERING, STEINWAY, AND [illegible] have other fine upright, square, and grand pianos and organs very low for cash, or installments, and for rent; also, organs and pianos, with keys and mechanical attachment, appropriate for exhibitions and places of amusement. S. T. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS.
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent at all prices; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

A MAGNIFICENT 7⅓-OCTAVE, AGRAFFE, rose-wood, overstrung, iron-frame, (Goldsmith's) Piano-forte, stool, &c.; latest improvements; fully guaranteed. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 96 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

SPECIAL SAFE OFFER.—CHAMBERS' PIANOS, parlor, square, home, and school pianos and organs, where on receipt of cost price. Guarantee unlimited and satisfaction assured by the Special Safe Offer. Write for information, circulars, and price lists. Address CHAMBERS' PIANO FACTORY, No. 101 4th av., N. Y.

SEVERAL FINE SECOND-HAND CHURCH organs for sale very cheap. Can be seen at HILBORNE L. ROOSEVELT'S Organ Factory, No. 40 West 18th st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
NO. 212 5TH AV., CORNER 26TH ST.,
ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Twice a week—Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Once a week—Saturday mornings and Friday evenings. Gentlemen on Monday and Thursday evenings.
Send for a circular.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,
Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., near 42d st.
Pupils can attend at their convenience and are taught to waltz separately. Send for a circular.

THE RING THIEVES.

RETRIBUTION AT LAST.

TWEED IN THE TOMBS—COMMENCEMENT OF THE TRIAL OF INGERSOLL—H. W. GENET ARRESTED.

The public still continue to evince the deepest interest in all matters connected with the defunct Tammany Ring. Every item of information on the subject is eagerly perused, and the events of the past few days are canvassed with an earnestness which shows how deeply the public are interested. It is conceded by those of even the same political creed with the fallen ruler of Tammany, that the result of the trial has had a most salutary effect on the whole community, which had begun to doubt that it was possible to punish crime in high places. Tweed was still in the Tombs at a late hour last night. It was rumored that a stay of proceedings had been obtained, but it was impossible to ascertain whether the story contained any truth. In any case, even if a stay should be obtained, it is not at all probable that the sentence of Judge Davis will be set aside, and the removal of Tweed to the Penitentiary is looked upon as a certainty. Another of the Ring thieves is now on trial, and there is every prospect that the trial will proceed with dispatch. A jury has already been obtained, and the case for the people will open to-day. The arrest of Henry W. Genet, against whom two indictments for grand larceny, in connection with the Harlem Court-house frauds have been found, was the event of yesterday in Ring matters. The arrest of several other Ring thieves will follow.

TWEED STILL AT THE TOMBS.

RUMORS OF A STAY OF PROCEEDINGS—THE TROUBLES OF COUNSEL.

Contrary to the general expectation, William M. Tweed was not taken to the Penitentiary yesterday. Sheriff Brennan, in the exercise of his discretion, allowed him to remain in the Tombs, and there, judging from present appearances, he is likely to remain for some time to come. Early yesterday he was transferred from cell No. 6 to the apartment occupied by George Francis Train during his incarceration, which had been newly fitted up for the accommodation of the prisoner. During the day several persons called to see him, but none were admitted to his presence unless those who were able to present a special pass from the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. The only persons who succeeded in obtaining admittance to Tweed's apartment were his son, William M. Tweed, his brother Richard, his Secretary, Mr. F. S. Dewey, and later in the day his counsel, John Graham. About 4 o'clock Deputy Sheriff Shields entered the prison, and proceeding to the room where Tweed was confined, reassumed charge of the prisoner. This action on the part of the Sheriff's deputy gave rise to the impression that some Judge of the Supreme Court had, as indicated in THE TIMES of yesterday was probable, granted such a stay of proceedings as enables the Sheriff to detain Tweed in his custody, pending the decision on the bill of exceptions. That such a stay had been granted was the general impression prevailing last evening among several of the Tombs officials with whom the reporter of THE TIMES conversed. In any event, it may be regarded as certain that the convict will not be transferred to the Penitentiary for a few days. Among the many rumors afloat in connection with the Tweed case is one to the effect that his counsel are utterly at variance as to the best mode of procedure now to be adopted in the interest of their client. All the counsel, it is said, are at issue with John Graham, and absolutely refuse to hold any further consultations with him. One thing is certain in this connection, namely, that Mr. Graham has not taken any part in the efforts to obtain a stay of proceedings. Tweed, it was said by the few who saw him yesterday, was in better spirits than on Sunday, and expresses the belief that he will yet escape the meshes of the law. The intelligence conveyed to him by his friends that in the opinion of several eminent lawyers who had been consulted, the Superior Court were likely to rule against some of the decisions of Judge Davis on exceptions presented by his counsel, contributed doubtless, in a great degree to restore hope and confidence to the criminal. Sheriff Brennan yesterday stated to a reporter of THE TIMES that he had no "programme" in regard to the disposition of Tweed; that if any stay of proceedings was granted, proper cognizance would be taken of it, and that at present he was unable to say when he should take the prisoner to the Penitentiary. He might take him to-day, and perhaps to-morrow; he really could not tell when, but probably not for a few days.

TWEED'S PROPERTY.

LARGE TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY.

On Saturday last several transfers of property belonging to William M. Tweed were executed and registered in the Register's office. The transfers are made out in the name of Richard M. Tweed, and are signed by S. Foster Dewey, the "Boss'" private secretary, by virtue of a power of attorney executed to him by Richard M. Tweed at the time the property in question was transferred to him. The first deed bears date Nov. 22, 1873, and transfers to Eliza A. D. Tweed, wife of William M. Tweed, Jr., in consideration of the payment of $30,000, four lots of land in the Twenty-second Ward, situated on the north side of Fifty-seventh street; also two other lots situated on Fifty-eighth street, near Ninth avenue. The deed is made subject to all unpaid taxes, assessments, and water rents, and includes in the transfer all buildings on the ground.

The second deed is also in favor of Eliza A. D. Tweed, and sets forth that in consideration of $20,000 paid to Richard M. Tweed, he transfers to her a lot of ground on Eighth avenue, near Seventy-first street, together with all buildings thereon, subject to unpaid taxes and assessments.

The third deed is also in favor of Eliza A. D. Tweed, and in consideration of the payment of $75,000 transfers to her four lots on Seventy-fourth street, near Eleventh avenue, together with all buildings, &c. Also two other lots in Seventy-fourth street, near Eleventh avenue, subject to unpaid taxes and assessments.

The fourth deed is executed in favor of John C. Halligan, to whom is transferred, in consideration of the payment of $12,000, a lot and building on the north side of Fifteenth street, near Seventh avenue, subject to all unpaid taxes, assessments, and Croton water rents.

The fifth deed is made out in favor of Benjamin P. Fairchild, to whom, in consideration of the payment of $210,000, is transferred a lot situated on the corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-third street, together with all the buildings erected thereon. Also, part of a lot adjoining, on the south side of Forty-third street, fifteen feet in width and seventy-five in depth. These premises are transferred subject to a mortgage given for $150,000 and interest, and to all unpaid taxes, assessments, and water rents.

The sixth deed, in consideration of the payment of $200,000, transfers to Benjamin P. Fairchild, a plot of ground situated at the corner of Fifty-ninth street and Eighth avenue, with all the buildings thereon. Also, a plot of land and buildings at the north-west corner of Fifty-eighth street and Eighth avenue, subject to a mortgage of $125,000, with interest, and to all unpaid taxes, assessments, and Croton water rents.

The seventh deed is in favor of William Edelsten, to whom is transferred, in consideration of the payment of $30,000, a lot on the north side of Duane street, near Broadway, subject to all unpaid taxes, assessments, and Croton water rents, and also to a lease of a portion of the premises to Charles Parker.

The eighth deed is in favor of William Edelsten, to whom, in consideration of the payment of $120,000, is transferred five lots of land, situated on the east side of Mercer street, between Houston and Bleecker streets, subject to a mortgage of $62,000 and interest.

The ninth deed is in favor of William Fullerton, and transfers to him, in consideration of the payment of $50,000, certain lots of land situated on the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street and Fourth avenue.

The tenth deed is in favor of Elihu Root, to whom is transferred, in consideration of the payment of $20,000, four lots of ground on the south side of Eighty-fourth street, near Ninth avenue.

INGERSOLL AND FARRINGTON.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE TRIAL FOR FORGERY—A JURY OBTAINED.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge Davis, James H. Ingersoll and John D. Farrington were placed on trial on a charge of forging the indorsement of Heath & Smith to a warrant on the City for $15,128 40. The prosecution was conducted by District Attorney Phelps, assisted by Messrs. Lyman Tremain and Wheeler H. Peckham, and the prisoners were defended by Ex-Judge Fullerton and Mr. Elihu Root. The Court was occupied during the greater part of the day in the effort to obtain a jury, and a large number of gentlemen were rejected for having formed and expressed opinions prejudicial to the prisoners. The following jury was finally obtained:

1. John Farquhar, No. 156 Lewis street, grocer.
2. Moritz Meyler, No. 301 Broadway, cigars.
3. Rudolph Bachem, No. 15 Nassau street, merchant.
4. Wm. T. Lee, No. 112 East Twenty-sixth street, merchant.
5. Adolph Louis, No. 317 East Forty-ninth street, liquors.
6. Hamilton S. Gordon, No. 13 East Fourteenth street, music.
7. Joseph S. Cordier, No. 77 Nassau street, cases.
8. Zachariah Selling, No. 169 Front street, tobacco.
9. Lewis B. Atterbury, No. 152 Chambers street, Treasurer.
10. Alexander R. Redmond, No. 552 Ninth avenue.
11. Abraham H. Burnstein, No. 456 Broadway, trimmings.
12. Robert C. Barnum, Twentieth street and Broadway, hotel proprietor.

At the rising of the court the jurors were requested by the Judge to abstain from referring to the merits of the case until it was formally placed before them. He added that the case had no connection whatever with the Ring frauds.

ARREST OF GENET.

THE HARLEM COURT-HOUSE FRAUDS—TWO INDICTMENTS FOR GRAND LARCENY.

Henry W. Genet was arrested yesterday on a bench warrant issued by Judge Davis, and was held to appear for trial on two indictments, in the sum of $10,000 bail. The capture of Genet spread consternation among his associates in crime, who are still outside the clutches of the law. Following so closely upon the conviction of Tweed, and being contemporaneous with the trial of Ingersoll and his business partner, it carried with it a force and meaning sufficient to cause a genuine sensation of the healthier class. The indifference with which the arrests of the "Ring robbers" was formerly regarded was not visible yesterday. It disappeared with the conviction of their chief. The magic circle of gold that was supposed to shield them from punishment was shown to be but tinsel, and the community is now fully persuaded that the arrest of a thief is almost synonimous with his punishment. It was this conviction that caused the arrest of Harry Genet to be regarded so seriously by those who are conscious that they deserve a similar fate for like offenses committed.

Officer Richard O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office, was dispatched early yesterday in search of Genet. Shortly after noon, the officer entered the sumptuously-furnished offices of the man for whom he was looking, over Bang's restaurant, on Broadway. When Genet was informed of the nature of the officer's mission, he was simply astounded. Being on bail for an indictment for forgery found against him nearly two years ago, he did not dream of being arrested on a new charge. By the light of recent events he could easily see that this arrest meant something more than did the former. The reflection banished that defiant swagger and the bold impertinent smile with which the Tammany men, when first arrested, entered the tribunals of justice to give bail to answer for their offenses. Visions of zebra uniform and hard labor arose before his mind, and he fairly wilted.

He mechanically accompanied the officer to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, where Judge Davis was presiding over the Ingersoll trial. Genet glanced at Ingersoll, and the latter looked at Genet, but no sign of recognition passed between them. The first indictment, which is for grand larceny, states:

"That Henry W. Genet, late of the First Ward of the City of New-York, did, on the 3d of April, 1871, with force and arms, steal 100,315 feet of lumber, of the value of seven and a half cents each foot; 7,575 pieces of lumber, of the value of twenty-two and a half cents each piece, of the goods, chattels, and personal property of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York."

The second indictment charges, "That Henry W. Genet, on the 14th day of July, 1871, with intent feloniously to cheat the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, did feloniously represent to A. Oakey Hall, then Mayor of the City of New-York, and as such, being an officer of the said Corporation, authorized to countersign warrants for the payment of money out of the Treasury of said corporation, that the said corporation was justly indebted to one, J. McBride Davidson, in the sum of $4,802 for materials furnished to the Ninth District Court-house by the said J. McBride Davidson, and that a certain bill purporting to set forth the items of the said materials which they then and there exhibited to the said A. Oakey Hall, which said bill contained the items in substance as follows: 1871, January, February; 1871, March, April; 1871, May, June. To iron-work, window-frames, &c., &c., on contract as per agreement with Commissioners, $4,710; cartage, $92—total, $4,802—was a statement of the account of the said J. McBride Davidson for the said materials, which statement was in truth and in fact wholly and entirely false.

And the said A. Oakey Hall, believing the false representations of Henry W. Genet, did sign a warrant for and deliver it to Henry W. Genet, drawn on the Chamberlain of the City of New-York, directing him to pay the said J. McBride Davidson $4,802, the said warrant bearing date July 14, 1871, and being numbered 1,418.

Having duly examined these documents, Judge Davis fixed the amount of bail in each case at $5,000. Genet was then conducted to the District Attorney's office, where, after some two hours waiting, the bail bonds were made out and signed by Charles E. Devlin, No. 311 East Fifty-seventh street, and Thos. H. Ferris, No. 227 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. He was then marched back to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, where his bondsmen duly justified, and he was liberated.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A SEA CAPTAIN WITH $12,000.

A startling story was told at Police Headquarters yesterday morning by Mme. George B. Schroot, wife of Capt. Schroot, of Rotterdam, Netherlands. Mme. Schroot said that her husband, who had in his possession $12,000, and her little daughter Annie, aged eight years, had disappeared under such peculiar circumstances as led her to believe that he and her daughter had been murdered. The case was referred to Inspector Dilks, who placed it in the hands of Detectives Tilley and Heidelberg. The officers, on consulting with Mme. Schroot, found that her husband was the owner of a trading vessel sailing from Rotterdam. Mme. Schroot having relatives residing in Boston, for some years past Capt. Schroot determined to settle down in this country, and in October last sold his vessel and collected money due him in Rotterdam. With her husband and daughter, Mme. Schroot arrived here by the City of Rotterdam on Friday last. After changing his gold for American currency, Capt. Schroot bought tickets for Boston by the steamer City of Providence, and with his wife and child went on board that vessel. Just before the sailing of the steam-ship Mme. Schroot asked her husband to buy some cakes for her little daughter. Capt. Schroot said he would, and would also buy some cigars for his own use. He left the Providence with his little daughter, walked down the wharf, and that was the last seen of him. He did not return, and as Mme. Schroot did not like to allow her baggage to go on without any one to see after it, and knowing that her husband had her relatives' address in Boston, remained on board. She telegraphed from Boston on her arrival, and receiving no answer, returned to this City, but could find no trace of her husband. Capt. Schroot speaks English, German, and French, is thirty-seven years old, five feet seven inches in height, with dark hair, light eyes, florid complexion, and sandy mustache. His chin is slightly drawn in on one side. A general alarm has been sent to all the stations in the City, and the detectives are hard at work on the case, which promises to be a most interesting one.

THE BOARD OF POLICE AND THE DETECTIVES.

At the meeting of the Board of Police, yesterday, the resignations of Detectives Eustace and McCord, lately transferred to post duty, were accepted. At the request of the proprietors of the Gilsey House, Detective George Radford, transferred to the Twenty-third Precinct, was appointed on the Special Service Squad, and detailed for duty at the Gilsey House. Detective James Simington, transferred on Friday last to the Sixth Precinct, was retransferred to the Seventeenth Precinct as Special Ward Officer, instead of Officer Dunn, transferred to Central Office. Commissioner Oliver Charlick then succeeded in having Detective George Dilks transferred to the Second Precinct. Officer A. Williamson, of the Sanitary Police, was appointed a detective officer, and assigned to duty at the Central Office. A petition was received from merchants in the Fifth Ward, asking that the action of the board transferring Detective Field to Central Office be rescinded. The communication was ordered on file. A resolution was then passed requesting the Board of Supervisors to take immediate action regarding an increased appropriation to carry on the Police force in the additional territory annexed to the City by vote at the last election. It is estimated that at least $120,000 will be required for Police purposes and $70,000 for street cleaning. Stations will, in all probability, be established at Tremont, Morrisania, and King's Bridge. The committee appointed in reference to the establishment of a Police force in Westchester will not have their report completed until the end of next month.

SATISFYING THE STREET-CLEANERS.

Controller Green has promised Superintendent Thorne, of the Street-cleaning Bureau, that he will to-day favor the requisition made on him for $150,000, in order to carry on the cleaning of the streets. This will be good news to the poor street-sweepers, many of whom for want of money have been compelled to sleep in station-houses. Five weeks' pay is owing to them, and many of the men have large families. Inspector Thorne will begin paying off the men this afternoon.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

AN IMPROVED MARKET.

STOCKS BUOYANT—MONEY EASY—PROBABLE ACTION OF THE ASSOCIATED BANKS.

People who were so disheartened during the panic as to imagine that prices were going down to nothing, must have been immensely astonished at the changed condition of affairs during the past two weeks, and at the rapid recovery which has taken place. When the change for the better commenced there were a great many prophets who predicted additional disaster, and were not slow to assert that no recovery could be permanent, and that universal bankruptcy must ensue. Whenever a house failed or a stock fell one per cent. the worst of rumors prevailed, and people held on to their money. But the panic spent its force, and when, for a day or two, there was a lull in failures, prices began to recover slightly. A little encouraging news from abroad and a lack of depressing intelligence at home brought about such a return of confidence that investors began to come into the market, and money into the banks. There has been no check to the recovery, and so far as can be foreseen there is not likely to be any serious drawback until prices are at their natural level. Very few operators are so daring as to attempt to check the advance while everybody is on the bull side, and securities are selling for thirty per cent. less than their value. Money is growing easier every day, and from present indications it will soon be obtainable on call at three or four per cent. per annum. The banks gained nearly $1,300,000 yesterday, and are about $1,000,000 above the twenty-five per cent. required by law. The action of the Clearing-house, which is to be taken to-day on the new regulations, seems to have no effect on the buoyancy of the market, the brokers not seeming to care whether the rules are adopted or not. This is in consequence of assurances from many of the banks to the effect that the usual accommodations will be extended in the way of certifying of checks, no matter what resolutions are passed by the Clearing-house Association. The opposition to the proposed measure is very strong, and it is not believed that it will pass in its present form. The banks opposing the proposed rules, call the advocates of the system "strikers," and say that the latter want to take part of the profits which the others get by prudent management, without any of the incident trouble and expense. Stock speculation yesterday was brisk, and the volume of business transacted at the Exchange was on the increase. Western Union was the chief speculative stock, and is spoken of as the probable key of the market for the Winter campaign. Rumor had it that the sudden advance from 62 to 64 in the morning was brought about by the efforts of the William street clique to cover their heavy line of shorts, but that only a few hundred shares had been obtained when the "bulls" got wind of the move, and bid up the price, so that the "bears" deferred their purchases. A large operator, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, last night, offered to take 10,000 shares at 63½, the closing price, but no one was on hand ready to deal in such an amount. North-western common became very active during the day, with large dealings, owing to the statement of earnings presented for the four months ending Oct. 1, 1873. These amounted to $1,356,000, and after paying all expenses during the four months, would justify a dividend of eleven per cent. upon both classes of stock. Owing to the favorable exhibit it is thought not improbable that dividend payments will be resumed at an early day. The Western railroads generally are sharing large earnings, and the probabilities of the dividends are increased by the fact that all expenses since the panic have been greatly reduced. With the improvement in the financial situation, numerous announcements of resumption of business by suspended firms are in order, and yesterday had its quota.

THE ENGLISH MONEY MARKET.

Cables from London yesterday report a sudden and decided easing up of the money market, and a reduction in the rate of the Bank of England to seven per cent. is anticipated within a day or two. The Continental exchanges are becoming regulated, and the general aspect of affairs is reported as decidedly encouraging. Some increase in orders for manufactured goods is noted at Manchester, Birmingham, and Huddersfield. Miscellaneous securities are rapidly recovering from their recent depression, and it is believed the effects of the panic will not be visible after the interest quarter of January.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY.

The reorganization of the Union Trust Company was finally effected yesterday, by the election of Mr. Edward L. King, formerly a presiding officer of the New-York Stock Exchange, to the Presidency, and Mr. J. H. Ogilvie to the Secretaryship. The officials enter upon the duties of their respective offices at once, and the Directors believe that business will be resumed by the 1st of December. Considerable anxiety is evinced in all quarters to obtain a straightforward statement of the real condition of the concern, with figures which will set the matter beyond cavil. The stories which have been current of mismanagement are of a most damaging nature, and so far have not been disproved.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.—RANDOLPH & CO.

The fact is well authenticated that the banking firm of Henry Clews & Co. having effected satisfactory arrangements with most of their numerous creditors, contemplate a full resumption of business within a few weeks. The presentation of the affairs of the house made to the creditors, has averted any unfavorable action on their part, and satisfied all parties that the house has resources and opportunities to resume; to recover its extensive business, and, with a reasonable extension of time, to pay fully 100 cents on the dollar for every claim. The house of Edmund D. Randolph & Co., which suspended during the panic, resumed business yesterday under favorable auspices. A large number of firms, carried down by the force of the panic, have perfected arrangements with their creditors, and are rapidly getting in shape to announce a resumption of business.

EXPORT OF SILVER TO INDIA.

The Commissioner of Customs at Bombay, India, has presented a report upon the importations of silver into that district of India for a period of five years up to 1873, to the Consul of the United States at that port. It is as follows:

BOMBAY CUSTOM-HOUSE, 15th October, 1873.

Value of silver bullion imported (in bars) into Bombay from foreign ports:

	Rupees.		Rupees.
1868-69	43,375,269	1871-72	31,638,978
1869-70	39,008,288	1872-73	10,163,141
1870-71	6,899,600		

A rupee is equal to 46.6 cents.

FORGED BONDS IN THE MARKET.

When the forgeries of the New-York Central and Buffalo and Erie bonds were discovered about five months ago, information was received at the same time that another gang of forgers were endeavoring to dispose of a large quantity, it is said $300,000 worth, of forged United States bonds, the workmanship of which was very fine. These bonds were offered to certain brokers at rates below their par value. They did not purchase, however, but informed the detectives of the affair. So cautious were the operators, however, that the detectives did not deem it advisable to take any steps in the matter, being of opinion that delay would better suit the ends of justice. Inspector Walling, with Detectives Farley, Sampson, and Ryder, have at last obtained reliable information regarding the forgers, and are busily engaged working up the case. They expect in a few days to have their arrangements completed, and declare that the City will be startled by the arrests which will be made.

GEORGE BIRD GRINNELL & CO.

An application was yesterday made before Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court, by Mr. Martin, counsel for George Bird Grinnell & Co., for an order to allow Brown Bros. & Co. to sell 2,600 shares of stock which they hold as partial security for a loan of $200,000, the market being favorable for such a sale, and enabling Grinnell & Co. to pay the loan, leaving a surplus to the benefit of the estate. No serious objections being offered by the counsel on the opposite side, all parties were authorized to agree on the form of the order for mutual protection, and to present the same before the Court to-day.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.

The Bureau of Construction and Alteration of Buildings reports eleven proposals for new buildings during the past week, of which nine are intended as tenement-houses. The special applications for frame and other structures were eleven. The Bureau of Unsafe Buildings reports forty-seven unsafe and forty-two made safe; 810 buildings were surveyed as to general condition. One hundred and twenty buildings were reported for fire-escapes to the Bureau of Iron-work, and fourteen buildings were provided with fire-escapes. The Bureau of Theatres and Hotels inspected twelve theatres, viz: the Bowery, Stadt, Pastor's Opera-house, Academy of Music, Grand Opera-house, Metropolitan, Wallack's, Broadway, Bryant's, Comique, and Germania, and report no violation of regulations, there being an unexceptional willingness manifested by the proprietors and mangers to comply with the law. Sixteen hotels were specially inspected during the week, six only of which were found with sufficient facilities for egress and escape in case of fire. In those found deficient additional fire safeguards and means of egress have been recommended.

SHARKEY'S ESCAPE.

Information of an important character was given to Capt. Irving, of the detective force, yesterday at 11 o'clock, by Special Officer Henry Prior, of Lord & Taylor's, Broadway and Twentieth street, to the effect that the whereabouts of Sharkey was to him known beyond a doubt. The immediate assistance of the entire detective force was at once placed at his disposal, and they visited the supposed hiding-place, situated at No. 181 Lexington avenue. After a careful search through the house no such person was then found, but every evidence of his recent flight, one hour before, from there was at once proven, he having been there the night previous and up to 10 A. M. The trace made by the detectives lead them to think that he was escorted to the steamer North America, which left for Java at noon yesterday.

Maggie Jourdan and Keeper Lawrence Phillips were arraigned before Judge Davis, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, on writs of habeas corpus. The object of the writs was the reduction of the bail demanded, $10,000, in each case. Ex-Judge Beach, counsel for the woman Jourdan, made formal application, asking a reduction of bail. Counsel for Phillips claimed his client could only be punished for a misdemeanor, and asked a reduction of bail. Assistant District Attorney Lyons, in making return to the writs, produced indictments against the prisoners found by the Grand Jury, but which had not been filed in the General Sessions Court. Judge Davis decided not to rule on the question of bail, which was referred to the Court of General Sessions, where it will be decided, on motion, on Wednesday morning.

At the Tombs there was nothing new in reference to the murderer's escape, except the appointment of three new keepers—Wm. Sterling, of No. 265 West Fifteenth street; Wm. Fletcher, of No. 250 West Seventeenth street, and Simon Schlassel, of No. 302 East Fifty-sixth street. It was stated in a morning journal that Warden Johnson would be removed by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. The statement is utterly without foundation, as the investigation made in the matter has not only shown Warden Johnson to be exempt from all blame, but, as far as such a thing can be done, fixed the negligence, or guilt, as the case may be, on the three keepers, two of whom, Phillips and Furnan, are now under indictment and confined in the City Prison. Another equally erroneous statement has been made by confounding Mr. John J. Jones, the Recording Clerk of the prison, with a keeper of the same name. Mr. John J. Jones had nothing whatever to do with passing any one into or out of the prison, and the mistake has occasioned him a great deal of undeserved annoyance. Sharkey's cell remains in precisely the same condition as when he left it.

THE PRISONS OF NEW-YORK.

The sentence of Tweed to the County Jail was supposed by many to mean a confinement in the institution in Ludlow street. There was so much misunderstanding on the subject that it was a disputed question among many lawyers, and the Warden of the Ludlow Street Prison made preparations for an unexpected guest. The friends of Tweed not read in the law rejoiced that his confinement, though a long one, would be in a place that might be made a pleasant residence for him, and that he would be spared the degradation of being forced to put on the regulation uniform of the Penitentiary. When a person is by law required to be sent to the County Jail by the Court of Oyer and Terminer or of General Sessions such sentence is to be carried out at the Penitentiary, on Blackwell's Island. There is a very material difference between the County Jail in the County and City of New-York, and in other counties of the State. By the act of the Legislature in 1824, the Common Council were authorized to designate a different County Jail in the County and City of New-York in cases were prisoners were convicted of misdemeanors. By virtue of the power conferred by that act the Common Council designated a Penitentiary at Bellevue, in the Ninth Ward, which it was then contemplated would be built as the place for the reception of such prisoners. By subsequent legislation the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island was selected, and is now the County Jail mentioned in the general statute. Ludlow Street Jail, or the "Debtor's Prison," as it is also denominated, is a place of detention for persons arrested on civil processes until they give bail, and for persons charged with contempt of court and violation of militia laws. By an arrangement with the United States Government, United States prisoners are also committed there until their trial, but no other persons charged with crimes. The Tombs, City Prison, or Bridewell is, as one of its titles denotes, a City Prison, and as such is used for the commitment of persons charged with criminal offenses until indicted and tried or discharged. After sentence prisoners lodged in the Tombs, with the exception of murderers awaiting execution, are required to be taken as speedily as possible to the prison to which they are sentenced. The Sheriff, in cases of misdemeanor, during the period between conviction and sentence, has the right to hold the prisoner in his own custody as in the case of Tweed, but is, of course, held strictly accountable for him, at least this is the opinion of an eminent lawyer. A third place of confinement in the City, partaking of the nature of a jail, is the House of Detention, which is reserved entirely for the commitment of witnesses who cannot give bail for appearance on trial of persons charged with crime. The prisons attached to the Police Courts are places where prisoners are held pending the disposition of their cases by the authorities, and the Station-houses, as is well understood, are for the confinement of prisoners over night for trial or examination in the morning.

THE STORM.

TWENTY HOURS OF RAIN—BUSINESS AND TRAVEL IMPEDED—THE EFFECT ON CANAL TRAFFIC.

The rain-storm which commenced on Sunday night, and lasted through the greater part of yesterday, was the worst we have experienced during the present season. There were no high winds worth speaking of, but the heavy rain was accompanied, for the most part, by impenetrable fog, and as a necessary consequence the river navigation on both the east and north sides was seriously impeded. Yesterday morning opened gloomily. The rain was pouring down in torrents, and there was fog over the City, and denser fog over the rivers, and still denser over the New-Jersey shores. Some of the low-lying regions of the City suffered, of course, the usual inconveniences. There were such things as swollen sewers and flooded basements, and, as a matter of course, general discomfort. People did not venture forth if they could avoid it, and those who did go abroad seemed to have shared in the gloomy nature of their surroundings. Such folk, however, as were nicely ensconced in comfortable offices had a pleasanter time of it, and possibly looked out upon the dull, dead day with some self-gratulatory feelings. Warm rooms and soft carpets, and a kind of easy, indolent lethargy which feigns business, is no doubt a marvelous set-off to such weather as that of yesterday. Although the fog in the morning was pretty general, the North River seemed to have been favored with a more than proportionate share. Such doubtful favor, however, resulted in the fact that the navigation of the river was seriously interfered with. The ferry-boats plying between Hoboken and New-York were greatly delayed, and hundreds of passengers whose business brings them to New-York were obliged to return and telegraph the cause of their detention. At 9 o'clock, no less than about 1,500 merchants, business men, and artizans were congregated in the vicinity of the ferry-house at Jersey City, waiting for conveyance to New-York. They were, however, detained far beyond the usual time. Other lines suffered from the same cause, and one of the ferry-boats of the Communipaw Line narrowly escaped collision with a schooner which was anchored in its course. The old adage, however, that "it is an ill-wind which blows nobody good," seemed to have its application in the rain-storm of yesterday. The warm rain, which fell in abundance, has had the effect of opening up some of the canals and rivers which were ice-bound. For instance, Mr. Grant, Superintendent of the Chamber of Produce, received a telegram yesterday stating that all boats from the Cohoes section had been dispatched. Seventy boats had been towed through to tide-water since Saturday. A telegram indicating favorable probabilities was also received from Little Falls. The likelihood is that the rain of yesterday and the previous night will enable a large amount of grain to be brought down to the sea-board for shipment. Vessels which yesterday arrived from above Poughkeepsie and from Albany had been delayed overtime—some since Thursday last—owing to the snow and ice which prevailed in the northern section of the State during the recent cold weather. About a foot of snow fell during Sunday night in Poughkeepsie and sections north of here, but a warm rain, such as visited New-York and vicinity, following soon after, not only melted the snow, but served to break up the ice and to render navigation easy and less dangerous. A few days ago, one of the Albany steam-boat lines refused to receive freight while the cold weather existed, and the consequence was no vessels went to Albany by that line since Friday. Another line of steamers running to Troy had serious interruptions to travel, but owing to the heavy rains and the warm temperature of the past day and preceding night, the companies will now continue to receive freight and passengers, and travel will be resumed to-day.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Chamberlain Lane reports that the receipts of his bureau last week were $2,124,155 10; and the payments $1,272,906 69. The amount on hand Nov. 22, was $2,411,657.

A resolution was passed by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, yesterday, that no visitors shall be admitted to the Tombs hereafter except by a special permit signed by one of the Commissioners.

United States Commissioner Davenport will soon issue a number of warrants for the arrest of several prominent politicians who have been detected and charged with committing frauds at the last election.

At the meeting, yesterday morning, of the Methodist ministers at No. 805 Broadway, the proposed discussion on the question of "Methodism and its Extension," between Drs. Curry and Bennett, was postponed until the second Monday in December.

The Arrapahoe and Cheyenne Indians who arrived at the Grand Central Hotel several days ago, left last night for the West. Their names are Chief Stone Calf and Powder face, Pawnee, Whirlwind, Medicine, Friday, Little Robe, Yellow Bear, White Horse, Little Wolf, White Shield, Medicine Pipe, and Fire Dog.

Commissioner Gardner and Superintendent Matsell had a long consultation yesterday regarding Call Guinon, who is accused by Irving, the burglar, with being concerned in the Nathan murder, and who at present is confined in Central office under a strong guard. Nothing is known of the nature of the consultation.

Deputy Coroner Marsh made a post-mortem examination yesterday in the case of Michel Harold, keeper of the saloon No. 496 Broome street, stabbed and killed on Sunday night by Pierre Stefano and Sargenti Paolo. Stefano and Paolo were yesterday committed to the Tombs. Coroner Young will shortly hold an inquest in the case.

Mr. Bergh leaves the City this evening on a lecturing tour to the Western States, from whose citizens he has received urgent and repeated invitations to appear among them, and utter his views and experiences on the subject to which he is so unselfishly and effectually devoting his life—the protection of the inferior animals from cruelty.

At a meeting of the Republican Central Committee, last evening, Mr. Bliss, from the Committee on Contested Seats, read a report in reference to the complaints made against the regular organization in the First District. The Committee found the charges in many respects unfounded, and in others there was no evidence to sustain them. The report was adopted.

The number of women applying for lodging at the Police Stations this year is 100 per cent. over and above the number last year. "The Fraternals," a society of young men, in order to supply the want of lodging, have established a Free Dormitory for Women—an institution providing a comfortable bed, a bath, and free medical attendance for destitute women of good character. To-night Mr. William Anderson will lecture on "The Choice of Matrimonial Companions," in the chapel of the Church of the Strangers, Greene street, near Eighth street, for the benefit of this institution. The entrance fee to the lecture is twenty-five cents.

BROOKLYN.

The investigation of the charges preferred by the Committee of Fifty, against District Attorney Britton, will commence on the 1st of December.

Mrs. Vogel, who was assaulted with a stone by her husband, on Saturday night, is in a very critical condition at the Long Island College Hospital.

An inquest was commenced last evening by Coroner Jones in the case of Peter McDonough, who died on last Friday night from injuries received the previous evening, caused either by falling or by being beaten during a drunken carousal in the basement of a tenement-house at the corner of Bergen street and Vanderbilt avenue. Several people are in custody, but the evidence thus far taken establishes only that deceased had his skull fractured, but does not determine whether by a fall or otherwise.

STATEN ISLAND.

T. W. C. Moore, born in the Province of Nova Scotia in 1794, died at Richmond on the 20th inst. In the year 1816, and immediately after the close of the war of 1812, Mr. T. W. C. Moore was appointed Assistant King's Messenger to the British Legation at Washington. Subsequently, and in due course, he was promoted to the full office of King's Messenger and Courier, which position he maintained until 1866, when after fifty years' service he was permitted by his Government to retire on full pay.

NEW-JERSEY.

The corner-stone of the new Methodist Church at South Orange will be laid on Thursday.

Parties holding city warrants in Jersey City offered them on the street yesterday for sale at any price, without purchasers.

William Moore, who was accidentally shot by Charles Kellow while hunting at Bridgeboro, in Burlington County, two weeks ago, is not expected to recover.

Among the persons captured and shot among the crew of the Virginius, were three citizens of Paterson, named José Hernandez, Andreas Acosta, and Henry Castellanos.

The corner-stone of the new Methodist Church at Arlington was laid yesterday. The building will cost $6,500, of which $4,000 has been subscribed. The ground was donated.

The potato crop in Cumberland County is seriously affected by the wet rot, which has made its appearance chiefly among the white peach-blows. The red-peach blow is said to be free from the disease.

The Paterson Ministers' Association has organized a daily union prayer-meeting, similar to the Fulton street meeting. The meetings will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, between the hours of 3 and 4 P. M.

Eugene Walford, alias James Farwell, a young man, about twenty-one years of age, escaped from the Hudson County Penitentiary, at Snake Hill, on Saturday. He was under sentence for six months for till tapping.

The entire force of men employed in the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad paint shop in Newark were discharged on Saturday, without warning. There is about two months' pay due them, and no prospect of work before Jan. 1.

Mary Mans, a servant girl out of employment, was kept by Mrs. John Kuhns, on Rose street, Greenville until last week out of charity. When she got a place she took away her clothing, and $50 in gold and silver coin belonging to Mrs. Kuhns.

John Seger, residing on Beacon avenue, Jersey City, died suddenly yesterday morning in bed. He was in perfect health when he went to bed, and his wife was aroused in the morning by his struggles, as if in a fit. He was forty-five years of age, and eaves three children.

The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America is taking measures, in concert with the Bishops and clergy of Ireland, to arrange a system of introductory cards, good between societies in Ireland and America, securing the emigrant members friendly recognition by total abstinence societies on landing here.

Rev. Geo. K. Woodward, of the Main Street Methodist Church, in Paterson, N. J., has turned his church into a depot for the relief of the suffering poor, and every week day there are large numbers of applicants for relief. On Sunday, at the Main Street Presbyterian Mission School, hot coffee and bread and butter was supplied to all who wanted it. Other ministers are taking an active part in the plans for relieving sufferers.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 24.—Flour in good demand; sales of Treble Extra at $6 50@$7 75; Family, $8 50@$9 50. Corn quiet at 70c. for Mixed; 72c. for White. Oats quiet at 57c. Bran firm at 93c.@95c. Hay—None on the landing; 10,000 bales warehoused; sales of prime at $24@$25. Pork dull and nominal at $15. Dry-salted Meats—Market bare. Bacon—Stock reduced; sales at 6½c. for Shoulders; 7½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8¼c. for Clear Sides. Hams—No demand. Lard—Choice scarce; poor qualities dull; Tierce, 7¾c.@8½c.; Keg, 9c.@9½c. Sugar active; fair, 7¾c.; prime, 8¼c.; seconds, 6½c.@9½c.; Yellow Clarified, 8¾c.@9¼c. Molasses active and firmer; Centrifugal, 30c.@35c.; common, 35c.@40c.; fair, 42c.; good fair, 46c.@48c.; prime to choice, 48c.@54c. Whisky scarce at 95c. for Louisiana; $1 02 for Cincinnati Coffee sold at 21¾c.@23¼c. Gold, 108¾@109¼. Currency, 1½@1¾ per cent. premium. Exchange—New-York Light, 1¾ per cent. premium for certified checks; Sterling, 117¾@118¾ for certified checks.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—Cattle dull. Receipts, 1,500 head; nothing doing in shipping grades, and very little in any other kind; a few lots of Cows selling at former prices. Shipments—898 head. Hogs—Receipts, 36,000; market fairly active, at $3 75@$4 10; packers, who are the principal buyers, are generally paying $3 85@$3 95. Shipments, 4,500.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship South America, for Rio, &c.—Rear Admiral C. S. Boggs, Miss E. D. Boggs, Miss Sophie Pool, Miss Alice Wilmerding, William Murts, C. E. Milnor and wife, Miss A. Milnor, Miss J. S. Milnor, L. Cassanova, wife, infant, nurse, and two children, Chas. C. Russell, George McLeod, George Gonsalves, John De Varres, Peter Lacy, E. Muller, Chas. G. Howell, Miss Anna Lit-som, Walter Wood, Thos. C. Philips, Mrs. Sarah E. Riker and two children, Clarance C. Whiting, Campbell Hannay, Lourence Martins, Joseph De Silva, Jesse M. Longman.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Nevada, from Liverpool.—Rev. Dr. G. M. Steele, Rev. and Mrs. D. Wood and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. John Skelton and three children, J. A. Werder, Miss Anna Werder, John Diven, Miss Amanda Diven, Miss Alice Diven, Wallace Nicoll, Mrs. Louisa Howell, Henry Burlew, Miss Mary Humphreys, Miss Berthe Sterling, Wm. Brandon, Harry Cadman, Thos. Allen, Frank Blackmore, Miss Anna Hughes, Samuel Brice, Miss Mary Davis, Miss Esther Cunliffe, Mrs. Anne Webb.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....6:58 | Sun sets....4:35 | Moon sets...9:57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

SandyHook.11:11 | Gov. Island.12:00 | Hell Gate....1:22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Nov. 24.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia; Franconia, Bragg, Portland.

Ship S. G. Reed, White, Yokohama, Salter & Livermore.

Barks Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Vesey, Hamilton, (Bermuda,) Middleton & Co.; Kingdom of Italy, (Br.,) Shearer, of London, Peabody, Willis & Co.; Una, (Norw.,) Anderson, London, E. Funch, Edye & Co.; Serene, Jerjeman, Auckland, and Wellington, Arkell, Tufts & Co.

Brigs Saba, (Ital.,) Gacace, Penarth Roads, J. C. Seager; Laura, Cacace, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Liverpool, Slocovich & Co.; Maria W. Norwood, Andrews, Antwerp, S. C. Loud & Co.

Schrs. Morford & Trubee, (Br.,) Smith, Rio de Janeiro, C. W. Bertaux; Joannie Stout, Stout, Savannah, Evans, Ball & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship C. F. Funch, (Belg.,) Kundsen, Antwerp Nov. 8 and Flushing 11th, with mdse. and 4 cabin and 55 steerage passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship Mediator, Smith, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship North Point, Foley, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Nevada, (Br.,) Forsyth, Liverpool Nov. 12, and Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and 29 cabin and 110 steerage passengers to Williams & Guion. Nov. 15, lat. 50 39, lon. 23 30, passed an Inman steamer bound E.; 21st, lat. 43 06, lon. 58 49, passed a vessel bottom up, of about 200 tons; same day, lat. 42 23, lon. 61 42, passed a Bremen steamer bound E.; 22d, lat. 42 12, lon. 62, passed a brig-rigged steamer bound E.; same day, lat. 42 05, lon. 62 46, passed another brig-rigged steamer bound E.; 23d, 10 A. M., 320 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed a White Star steamer, bound E.; 11:20 A. M., 305 miles, passed a brig-rigged steamer bound E.; 4:45 P. M., 256 miles, passed an Anchor steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Zodiac, Chapin, Morehead City Nov. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Vicksburg, Rudolf, Port-au-Prince Nov. 5, Miragoane 7th, Aux Cayes 9th, Jacmel 10th, and Charleston 20th, with mdse. and passengers to New-York and West India Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C. and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Bark Tycoon, (of Whitby,) Vickers, London 48 ds. with chalk to C. E. Manlius—vessel to master. Nov 22, lat. 37 54, lon. 78 48, spoke brig Nellie Husted from Pensacola, for New-York.

Bark Kate, (of Shelburn, N. S.,) Murphy, Liverpool Oct. 4, in ballast to Brett, Son & Co. It anchored off Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Hilda, (Norw.,) Olsen, Christiansand 58 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Emma Merillo, (Ital.,) Merillo, Cardiff 60 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Mimi, (Aust.,) Giacich, Taganrog via Constantinople 66 ds., with mdse. to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Stabbestad, (Norw.,) Nielsen, Newport, Eng., 65 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark St. Cloud, Bagley, Sydney, C. B., 19 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain & Son—vessel to B. F. Metcalf & Co.

Bark Vesta, (Ger.,) Maager, Barrow 52 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Nov. 16, lat. 22, lon. 71 46, spoke bark Alma, from Truxillo, for Cork.

Bark Mirago, (Greek,) Beidina, Rotterdam 60 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Jonathan Godfrey, (of Boston,) Howes, East Harbor, T. I., 17 ds., with salt to Duncan McColl—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Bark Elizabeth, (Swed.,) Neslund, Havre 50 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Talisman, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Baker, Antwerp 47 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken—is anchored off Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Drusus, (Aust.,) Albanese, Greenock 58 ds. in ballast to Slocovich & Co. Nov. 19, lat. 38 37, lon. 70 30, spoke bark F. E. Jayne, from Philadelphia, for Havre. Took from her Mr. Enoch Johnson, a Philadelphia pilot, who had been carried off from Philadelphia.

Brig La Plata, (of St. John, N. B.,) Kinne, Sydney, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain & Son—vessel to C. W. Bertaux. Nov. 22, off Montauk, spoke schr. Ocean Lily, from ——, for Baltimore.

Brig Alpha, (of Port Medway, N. S.,) McNiel, Cienfuegos 23 ds., with sugar to J. & G. Fowler—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig L. W. Snow, (of Stockton,) Hall, Charleston 10 ds., with railroad ties to order—vessel to H. B. Brown & Co.

Brig G. F. Geery, Conklin, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal to order—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. H. P. Blaisdell, Wood, Savannah 6 ds., with lumber to Russell & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. No date, off Hatteras, spoke brig G. S. Berry, from Savannah, for Boston.

Schr. Rubina, (of St. John, N. B.,) Lecord, Havana 17 ds., with molasses and old iron to Thos. J. Owen & Son—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. E. H. King, Bragdon, Jacksonville 12 ds., with railroad ties to Eppinger & Russell—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

BELOW—Ship Goschen, (Ger.,) Bahr, Leghorn Sept. 12, with mdse. to Fabbricotti Bros.—vessel to Chas. Luling & Co.

WIND—Sundown, light, N. W.; cloudy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—Arr. United States steamer Gettysburg, from Washington; steamers Roman, from Philadelphia; Neptune, from New-York; bark Jennie Cushman, from Malaga; brigs Winfield, from Gottenburg; Arthur Eggleso, from Cape De Verdes; E. H. Rich, from Baltimore; schrs. Mabel F. Staples, from Malaga; Conservative, from Mobile.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—Arr. bark Nannie T. Bell, from Gelle; brigs Maria Wheeler, from Philadelphia; E. H. Rich, from do.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 24.—Arr. steamer Seagull, from Baltimore; brigs Monarch, from Matanzas; Elegancia, from Cienfuegos; Elena, from Havana; Primia, from Havana; D. S. Soule, from Havana; schrs. J. S. Stickney, from Baltimore; M. E. Manham, from Havana; Goodwill from, the Bahamas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 22.—Arr. steam-ship Knickerbocker, Gager, from New-York.

Sld. steam-ship George Washington, Whitehead, for New-York.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 24.—Arr. steam-ship Prussian, from Liverpool Nov. 13.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 24.—Arr. barks Lindo, from Bermuda; Hosea Rich, from Liverpool; Lady Dufferin, from Sydney; Harmony, from Buenos Ayres; M. & E. Cann, from Bristol; Carl George, from London; P. M. Carbon, from Portland; Ship Cameo, from Dunkirk; schrs. Curtis Tilton, from Philadelphia; Gertrude Plummer, from Portland; George Washington, from Baracoa; bark Parga, from Montevideo.

Cld. steam-ship Ambassadar, and bark Eva Carvill, from Liverpool; schr. Cornelia, from Mystic.

Sld., ship C. B. Hazelton, for Liverpool; schr. Mary Mankin, for Port Royal; steam-ship Rapidan, for New-York.

LATEST MARINE NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The following are the latest arrivals and departures of American vessels:

Arr. at London—Ship British Statesmen, (Br.,) Ward, New-York; bark Empress, (Br.,) Westerberg, New-York; brig Semper Fidelis, (Br.,) Melhuish, Baltimore.

Arr. at Bristol—Barks W. J. Whiting, (Br.,) Walters, New-York; Kordula, (Norw.,) Gonsled, New-York.

Arr. at Queenstown, ship Abel, (Norw.,) Bagga, New-York; barks Bravo, (Br.,) Besson, do.; Druigi Dubrovacki, (Aust.,) Caraman, do.; Alida, (Norw.,) Berner, do.; Hans Tode, (Norw.,) Josephsen, do.; Noah, (Norw.,) Nielsen, do.; Vesterlide, (Norw.,) Larsen, do.; Leone, (Aust.,) Ivanlich, do.; Ganger Rolf, (Norw.,) Larsen, do.; Agder, (Norw.,) Hendricksen, do.; Ploen, (Norw.,) Thomassen, do.; Teresa Ester, (Ital.,) Mortold, do.; Madagascar, (Aust.,) Radovani, do.; Vigilant, (Br.,) Nixon, do.; Mercur, (Norw.,) Trivold, do.; Sostren, (Norw.,) Fouyn, do.; Amalia, (Aust.,) Scialetovich, do.; Sloboda, (Aust.,) Stranger, do.; Sandemanden, (Norw.,) Larsen, do.; Amor, (Aust.,) Prennuda, do.; Barone Vranyczany, (Aust.,) Cumicick, do.; Kong Carl, (Norw.,) Clausen, do.; Trojednica, (Aust.,) Gordley, do.; David, (Ital.,) Besso, do.; Emerald, (Norw.,) Pedersen, do.; Maria, (Ital.,) Liguore, do.; Victoria, (Ger.,) Hubenbecker, do.; Jeno Brandis, (Norw.,) Olsen, Baltimore; Chiossa, (Ital.,) Furlan, do.; brigs Ercole, (Ital.,) Scotto, New-York; Mirra, (Aust.,) Garzinich, do.; Tordenskjold, (Norw.,) Olsen, do.; Wanderer, (Br.,) Askin, do.; Fede in Dis, (Ital.,) Mortola, do.

Arr. at Trieste, bark George Kingman, Hammond, Philadelphia.

Arr. at Rotterdam, steamer Cleveland, (Br.,) Appleton, New-York.

Arr. at Constantinople, bark Attila, (Aust.,) Balcrovich, New-York.

Arr. at Melbourne, ship Game Cock, Stoddard, New-York.

The following vessels have also arr. at European or other foreign ports:

The Pietro, John Hall, Ann, Guiseppe, Cosulich, Breeze, Wasdale, Ann Jane, Pickwick, Dudbrook, Aurora, Marchand, Henry, Figre, Brightest Star, Glenfruin, Maria C., and Wm. Leckie—all report from ports in the United States.

Arr. at Newfahrwasser—Bark Libertas, (Ger.,) Todt, New-York.

Sld. from Liverpool—Ship Belgravia, (Br.,) for United States; Sunbeam, (Br.,) Jones, do.

Sld. from London, barks Tulcima, (Norw.,) Hansen, New-York; Derwent, (Br.,) for do.

Sld. from Rotterdam, barks Agnes Campbell, (Br.,) Landry, New-York; Regulus, (Norw.,) Holm, United States.

Sld. from Bremen, barks Gemma, (Ger.,) Christoffers, New-York; Jason, (Ger.,) Stricker, Baltimore.

Sld. from Hamburg, bark Susan M. Bedman, (Br.,) Durkee, Philadelphia.

Sld. from Antwerp, bark Mindet, (Norw.,) Ingebretsen, United States; Aladdin, (Norw.,) [illegible], do.

The following vessels have also sld. from European and other foreign ports:

The Glenfalloch, (probably steamer Glenfalloch, Mc Blain, from Amoy, via Suez Canal, for New-York,) Dunrobin Castle, Artiene, Louis Maglione, Albion, Hermann, Theodor, Jupiter, One, Star of India, Albatross, Christiana, Carl, Voyageur, Columbia, [illegible], Merwangee, and Agra, all for ports in the United States.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 24.—The North German Lloyd steamer Koenig Wilhelm, from New-York, for Bremen, arr. at this port this evening and proceeded.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 24.—The Hamburg-American Line steam-ship Cimbria, Capt. Brandt, from New-York Nov. 13, for Hamburg, touched here this morning.

MOVILLE, Nov. 24.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Alexandria, Capt. McKay, from New-York Nov. 8, for Glasgow, arr. here yesterday.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 24.—The North German Lloyd's steam-ship König Wilhelm, Capt. Hirdes, from New-York Nov. 12, arr. at this port at 3 P. M. to-day, and proceeded for Bremen.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 24.—The steam-ship Circassian, from Quebec and Montreal, has arr. here.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 24.—The White Star steamer Adriatic, from New-York, for Liverpool, arr. here at 3 P. M., and proceeded.

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[illegible]

KURTZ [illegible]

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